

ZEPPELIN IS OFF
ON FIRST LEG OF
GLOBE GIRDLING

Leaves Lakehurst for Lakehurst via Friedrichshafen, Tokyo, Los Angeles

WEATHER REPORTED
BETTER THAN USUAL

May Cut England's Southern
Tip Within 50 Hours—New
York Bids Adieu

Special From Monitor Bureau

LAKEHURST, N. J. The Graf Zeppelin is well on her way across the Atlantic, attended by favorable winds on the first leg of her world-girdling voyage that is scheduled to bring her back to Lakehurst again within a month.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, her commander, in an interview just before starting, said he expected to cross the southern tip of England within 50 hours after leaving the American coast. A special weather report prepared by the aerological station here just before the dirigible left, described conditions over the Atlantic as favorable to better than average, with southerly winds just east of the Grand Banks, southeasterly winds in mid-Atlantic and northwesterly winds off the coast of Europe.

With 22 passengers on board and a crew of 40, the Graf Zeppelin was moved out of the hangar into the big field ready for the departure. It was 12:15 a. m. when the lines which had held her in the hangar were loosened and the United States sailors, grasping the rails on the underside of the dirigible, began to draw her out on the field, where 15,000 persons waited to see the start of the longest flight ever attempted by a dirigible.

Pokes Her Nose Into the Air
Dr. Eckener, a bon voyage message from President Hoover tucked into a pocket of his tuxedo, gave the command "let go all" just at 12:30 o'clock, and the ground crew of 400 white-jacketed figures with uplifted arms let go the ropes. A few minutes later the command came to "weigh all," and red lights were turned on as the huge dirigible rose slowly at the nose. The spectators sent up a cheer. As the ship rose, mechanics in the motor gondolas waved a farewell with flashlights.

With a quiver that seemed as though the huge craft were girdling herself for her fourth transatlantic flight, the Graf Zeppelin moved upward. Within half a minute she was hovering 100 feet over the heads of the crowd below, which, with up-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Argentine Airway
to Clip New York
Voyage to 7 Days

Special From Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—A regular air service which will transport passengers, freight and mail between New York and Buenos Aires in seven days, clipping 14 days from the fastest regular service now available, will be inaugurated within a few weeks, it is announced.

The route, which will cover 8000 miles over a course carefully mapped and surveyed by organizers of the line, will be operated by the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Corporation, backed by a group of prominent bankers and industrial leaders and organized under the laws of Delaware.

Shares of the organization have been fully subscribed, the operating schedule worked out and some of the equipment is already available, it is announced.

One trip weekly will be made each way when the service opens, all flying being done by daylight. Officials of the line hope that three round trips a week will be operated within a year and eventually a daily service.

It is expected that the passenger rate will be 12 cents a mile. The company will receive \$10, Argentine currency, a pound on all mail carried from Argentina to Central America, the Guianas, West Indies and the United States, and 5 cents Argentine currency for each two grams of all mail transported to Uruguay and Brazil.

Similar contracts are being negotiated with other South American countries.

When beacons have been installed along the route, making night flying possible, the trip will be reduced to a period of four days, it was said. Base and fueling stations along the route are now being established, as well as passenger accommodations.

Ralph A. O'Neill, recently chief of air service in Mexico, has been named president and general manager in charge of operations, and has already completed a detailed flying survey of the route. John K. Montgomery has been named vice-president, and Wilson F. Reynolds, secretary and assistant general manager.

The company will start with 20-passenger Consolidated Commodore, 8-passenger Sikorsky amphibians and 14-passenger, 3-motored Fords.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7

Shipping News—Page 10

Financial News—Pages 10, 11 and 12

FEATURES

Radio—Page 1

The Young People—Page 1

The Home Front—Page 1

True Knowledge—Page 1

Editorial Features—Page 1

Editorials—Page 1

Editorials—Page 1

Editorials—Page 1

Editorials—Page 1

Editorials—Page 1

Editorials—Page 1

Editorials—Page 1

LAKE DIVERSION
BREAKS TREATY,
CANADIAN AVERS

Says Chicago Action Gives
Canada Right to Bar Americans
From St. Lawrence

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Chicago's continued diversion of water from Lake Michigan will make practically futile the development of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway, for which President Hoover is actively pressing, and is gravely prejudicing the project from the Canadian viewpoint, Dean P. E. Corbett of McGill University declared in his presentation of Canadian-American relations before the Institute of Politics.

Dean Corbett submitted the view that the Lake Michigan diversion constitutes a violation of the treaties guaranteeing unimpeded navigation to Americans and Canadians alike in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system and held that the Dominion under these circumstances would be justified in refusing to pass to American shipping on the lower St. Lawrence.

The question, the McGill professor said, is one eminently suited to adjudication by an independent tribunal such as the World Court, a mutually agreed-upon disinterested arbitration body. He felt the legality or illegality of this diversion should be definitely established since Canada, in his opinion, was justly apprehensive lest other interests might demand further diversion.

Contradicting Dean Corbett on the point that the Canadian-American treaties governing the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterways provided unlimited free and open navigation, Prof. J. G. Deane of Western Reserve University asserted that these agreements did not impair the jurisdiction of either country over their national waters, but concerned only the legal right to such navigation.

He declared that the United States Government, though not Chicago itself, was wholly within its rights in determining the conditions under which the waters of Lake Michigan should be used.

Professor Deane said the ultimate solution of the difficulty rests in the field of international law, and since no specific statute covers this point, he proposed the fundamental formulated by the United States Supreme Court affecting the relations between two states be applied; namely, to determine whether the advantage to Chicago is greater than the injury

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

AUSTRIAN AND CZECH
DIPLOMATS CONFER

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The visit of Ernest Streeruwitz, Austrian Chancellor, to northwest Bohemia was made the occasion of a friendly unofficial meeting with Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia.

At present there are no outstanding political economic questions between the two countries but both are interested in the unsolved problem of the economic reorganization of central Europe on a rational basis.

Dr. Benes, the last few years, but little progress has been made and it is therefore natural, apart from reasons of courtesy that Dr. Benes would welcome the opportunity of discussing the matter with Mr. Streeruwitz who is primarily an industrialist.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Canadian-American Peace Garden
Proposed as Bridge Over Boundary

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—An International Peace Garden of about 400 acres, half of which would be in the United States and half in Canada, formed the theme of the addresses delivered by speakers at the "International Night" session of the annual convention of the National Association of Gardeners here.

The project, which has the endorsement of Hon. William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada, Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, and other leading public men of both countries, was acclaimed by all speakers as an enduring testimony to the cordial relations between the two countries and an example to the world at large.

Henry J. Moore, chairman of the Canadian committee, said: "Somehow along the international line shall rise a second Eden and the nations will shed tears of joy." The speaker suggested that every citizen of both countries be given an opportunity of subscribing 25 cents and that organizations and all school children should also take part in bringing about a scheme of this kind.

In extending a welcome on behalf of the Province, Hon. George S. Henry, Minister of Highways, said that he felt that the National Association of Gardeners is doing a great deal to promote better feeling and understanding between two nations which played such a large part in the development of civilization.

Leonard Barron, editor of the American Home, said that he had been very much impressed with the development of home interest in gardening in the United States. He described the trend of gardening in America today as largely one of home embellishment and said it was becoming a characteristic of real estate development.

Expressing gratification that so many Americans visit Canada, Emil Sauer, American Consul at Toronto, said that it is through personal contacts that better understanding is developed. The education of the people in the manner of foreign relations is necessary for a sound foreign policy based on an enlightened public opinion, he declared.

Other speakers were: Harry Lee Walsh, American Consul at Hamilton, Ont.; W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist; Hon. Martin L. Dacey; E. B. Luke, honorary president of the Canadian Horticultural Council; Col. H. A. Rose, vice-president of the Ontario Rose Society; Alfred Hottes, editor of Better Homes and Gardens; Robert Weeks; C. E. Chambers, commissioner of parks of the city of Toronto, and L. F. Burrows, secretary of the Canadian Horticultural Council.

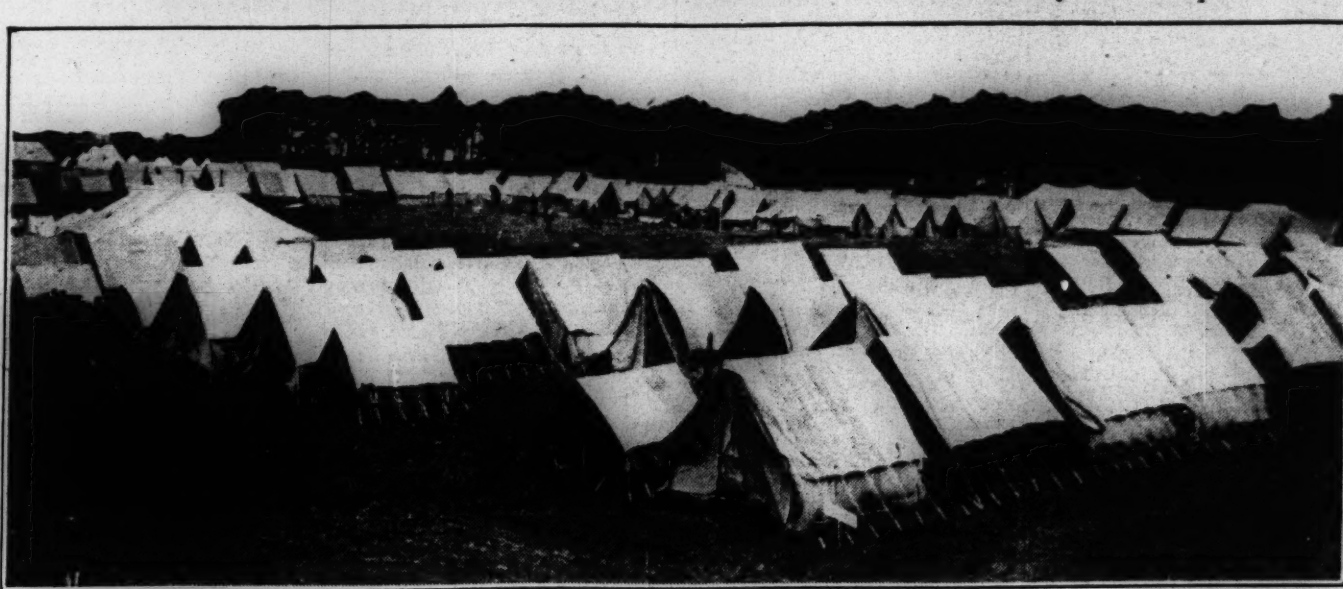
RUMANIAN PREMIER
INTERVENES IN STRIKE

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Juliu Maniu, the Premier, has sent a member of the cabinet to Sibiu, the scene of the coal mine conflict in western Rumania, where 2800 strikers clashed with the troops. Twenty-two miners, of whom are Rumanians, are known to have been slain and many wounded as a result of volley fire.

The Premier received details of the fight at Brasov while en route for Cluj in the direction of Sibiu. The trouble is attributed to low wages and ill-treatment of the miners. Some 1000 workers at the Resita mine and in a factory in the same region threw down tools when they were refused higher wages.

American Scouts Take Pride in This Part of 'Peace Army's' Camp



American Boy Scouts' Tents at Arrowe Park, Birkenhead, Eng., Where International Jamboree Is Being Held.

BRITAIN TO SEND
ENVOY OF NEW
TYPE TO EGYPT

Change to Ambassador Is
Likely—League Protection
for Canal Is Shaw Proposal

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Labor Cabinet's determination not to sacrifice the safety of the Suez Canal when making a settlement with Egypt is stressed by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at Twickenham.

"We are going to see that the canal remains protected," he declared, "but we can do that without having to keep heavy-armed force in the interior of Egypt."

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Conservative ex-Foreign Secretary, however, speaking at the Ulster Reform Club, confessed apprehension at the prospect of the withdrawal of British troops to the canal zone, though he emphasized his intention of approaching the proposals put forward in the document published Aug. 7 "in the friendliest spirit and in an earnest desire to frame a national policy which will meet the acceptance of all parties."

Conservative Criticism
Lord Brentford, formerly Sir William Joynton-Hicks, Home Secretary in the late Government, on the other hand, condemned the Labor Cabinet's scheme root and branch. "As an Englishman," he said, "I decline to be bound by an act fraught with so much danger to the Empire."

G. Bernard Shaw, replying to Lord Brentford's statement, according to the Daily Herald, said: "They are the kind of remarks that appear to be made invariably by a sort of parliamentary etiquette. Of course, a great many Englishmen are under the impression that Egypt belongs to England."

"Ignoring this fallacy, the only thing I deplore is that the Suez Canal should be guarded by specially British military forces. Obviously it, and all other world communications, should be taken care of by the League of Nations. There are Germans on the Kiel Canal and British on the Suez, and so on. All these places should be kept for world traffic by international forces."

Question of High Commissioner
The appointment of Sir Percy Loraine, British Minister at Athens since 1926, to succeed Lord Lloyd as

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Cabinet Ministers
Resign in Victoria

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Three members of the Cabinet have voluntarily retired to the ordinary party benches because they disagree with the majority of the Cabinet.

Such a position is almost unparalleled in the history of Australian politics. Percy G. Stewart, when Minister for Railways in the Federal Parliament, threw up his portfolio about four years ago because, as a member of the Country Party, he disapproved of the Nationalist-Country Party pact. He has been regarded as a Quixotic idealist ever since but there is nothing Quixotic about the present defections from the Victorian Cabinet. The men who resigned are well versed in party politics, and they realized exactly what they were doing to their political futures, which were, in two cases at least, very bright. The men who resigned were Mr. Saltu, a Country Party member of the Legislative Council; Robert G. Menzies, King's Counsel, and William S. Kent-Hughes, Secretary to the Cabinet.

The Cabinet had decided to guarantee the Country Co-operative Freezing Works against loss up to \$300,000. Previously these works had been assisted by the Victorian Treasury to the extent of more than \$2,500,000. The bank guarantee decided upon by the Ministry was to enable the works to operate in the coming meat season.

PINCHOT YACHT RAMS RUDDER

PANAMA CITY (P)—The Mary Pinchot, yacht of Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, has gone into dry dock after grounding off Barrington Island, in the Galapagos Group, Ecuadorian coast. A broken rudder resulted and a tug had to be called to tow the boat back to the canal.

France Eager to Participate
in Parley on Disarmament

Le Temps, Influential Newspaper, Indicates That Country Is Vitrally Interested in Outcome of Negotiations on Naval Limitation

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON

PARIS—French opinion on participation in the Naval Conference has apparently changed considerably since 1927, when continental countries looked askance at parleys and declined to join in them.

There is increasing evidence that while Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister; Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, and Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, are engaged in preliminary talks in London, the French Foreign Office is endeavoring to make it understood that it should be considered before final decisions are taken.

A purely Anglo-American arrangement might be regarded as undesirable, just as the Franco-British arrangement was regarded last year. Le Temps, notably, has put forward the thesis that the five principal naval powers should meet on an equal footing. This attitude is doubtless determined by various considerations.

One reason, which is not negligible, is a diplomatic one. It is seen that there would be a certain loss of prestige in disinterested France, in important negotiations which affect the future of the world. But France is also directly interested, in that smaller vessels come into the disservice.

In 1927 Washington conventions had still a long time to run. Now it is realized that they are due to come up for revision in 1931. To advance the conference by a year is a proposal which it is difficult to oppose, especially since the question of other than capital ships is becoming acute. Therefore it is generally expected here that the 1922 conventions will figure on the program of the General Naval Conference in the springtime of 1930.

To the efforts to limit the number of cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and so forth, France cannot remain indifferent. In present conversations France takes no part, but it watches them with particular vigilance. It expects to be informed of preliminary agreements.

What kind of yardstick is used greatly concerns both France and Italy. For that yardstick will presumably be applied to French-Italian fleets. As matters are seen here, parity of American and British navies can only be obtained by admitting American superiority in one department, in accordance with their special needs and by some algebraic method of reducing these two superiorities into one equality.

Elementary facts which dominate French reasoning are that America needs especially large ships with great radius of action, while Great Britain with coaling stations in all seas, needs especially rapid lighter cruisers. The problem, then, is to take care that in giving literal equality there is not produced a condition which in practice is advantageous to America or Great Britain.

The French proposal is apparently unchanged. It is neither reckoning by categories nor by global tonnage. It takes global tonnage, but postulates that any category may be augmented by an agreed percentage subtracted from another category.

In any case it is urged that a preparatory commission for disarmament of the League of Nations should not be neglected, and that five, not two naval powers, should at the proper time enter the debates. This does not indicate the smallest desire to hamper the United States and England in their attempts to reach an understanding. Their accord would be welcomed, but nevertheless there is a reminder that the problem has wider implications, and the possible result of the application of the proposed solutions on other naval powers should not be overlooked.

Faith in Armaments Ebbs
By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The difficulty of cutting down naval construction plans without serious dislocation of labor is referred to by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a recent speech. He hoped, however, that arrangements may be made in the current financial year to absorb all who would be discharged as a result of the decision of the Cabinet to suspend work on the various naval vessels.

The main difficulty, he said, was class of work and labor demarcation, but he hoped that trade unions would help the Government to solve the problem. Mr. Alexander declared his conviction that there is a diminishing return in the possibility of securing national security by piling up armaments. But if there is to be anything like rapid development in disarmament.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Non-Zionist Group
to Share Control
of Jewish Agency

ZURICH, Switz. (Jewish Telegraph Agency)—The Jewish Agency constitution, insuring inclusion of non-Zionist Jews in the rehabilitation of Palestine, was passed by a majority vote of the sixteenth Zionist Congress in session here.

The constitution will govern the composition and functions of the enlarged all-Jewish body to be formed by Zionists and non-Zionists at a special conference in Zurich, beginning Sunday, Aug. 11. The non-Zionists will include 44 Americans headed by Louis Marshall and Felix M. Warburg.

The "Jewish Agency" is the legal term in post-war international law for the Jewish public body, which has been granted certain defined privileges in relation to Palestine by the League of Nations and the British Government.

Visitors in Boston at the tercentenary celebration of the Commonwealth's founding will be able to see the original charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company, granted by Charles I and brought to Salem on the Arabella by John Winthrop, Governor, in June, 1630.

This is made possible by the action of the Legislature, providing for a special safe, set in a 20-inch brick wall of the State House, in which the document is to be exhibited between plates of glass. Formerly the charter, one of the pioneers in the constitutional government in the New World, was available only to groups of students given special permission to inspect it. During the last 10 years the charter has been viewed only four times.

In addition to the charter, drawn in 1628-29, and continued to the present with only functional modifications, except for the inter-chapter period of 1686-89, other papers of historical interest will be placed in the safe. These include the repeal of the charter of 1684, the provincial charter of 1691, the explanatory charter of 1726, the constitution of 1780, with amendments to date, and the records of the Massachusetts Bay Company and colony from 1628 to 1636.

The charter is to be framed to show much of the text, the portrait of Charles I, the signatures of Wolsey and Charles Caesar, and the seal. Brought to Boston in September, 1630, the charter has been in the custody of the Secretary of the Colony, the Province, the State and the Commonwealth, continuously.

Only two colonial legislative groups have claims to priority over the General Court of Massachusetts, established under the charter of 1628-29. Virginia and Plymouth contributed the other steps which led to the establishment of constitutional government in America.

BRITISH STAND
PAT AGAINST
YOUNG REPORT

Larger Share of German
Reparations Demanded
at The Hague

FRENCH AND ITALIANS
ASSUME DEFENSIVE

Observers Expect Concessions,
as Powers Admit Agreement
Almost Imperative

THE HAGUE (AP)—Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared categorically in the financial committee of the Hague conference on the Young Plan that Great Britain would not give way on her demand for an increased share of German reparations and that his Government regarded the point as a fundamental one.

By HUGH F. SPENDER

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Discussion of the speech by Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, before the conference here on reparations revealed the French and Italians on the defensive.

Henri Cheron, French Minister of Finance, did his best to show that France was obtaining less than she had a right to expect by pointing out the better advantages which the Dawes plan gave France. It is generally recognized, however, that the Dawes plan was superseded because its breakdown was within sight, and that a return to it now would shake European credits as much as transfer of any considerable reparation payments difficult. There is, in fact, no way out for France in that direction, which is not the road Italy wants to take because her percentages have been increased under the Young Plan.

The British delegation knows this, and therefore Mr. Snowden smiles when Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister, threatens to fall back on the Dawes plan if Great Britain will not withdraw her objections to the new scale of reparation payments.

British Leader Unmoved
An attempt of the French to belittle their advantages under the non-postponable annuities made no impression on Mr. Snowden; nor did the argument that France was entitled to some advantage because she had to surrender so much of her original demand after the peace treaty. Yet, Mr. Snowden does not want the conference to break down, because he realizes that this would throw back the whole peace settlement.

France would insist on remaining in the Rhineland and Germany would fail to get her liabilities fixed for reparations. This would greatly disappoint Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, who is already urging Mr. Snowden not to block the conference. At all events that will not happen yet, for the financial and political committees are to get to work with Baron Houtart, Belgian Minister of Finance, as president of the financial group, and Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, as president of the political.

It is probable that the French will recover from their initial surprise, and that they will finally make concessions. There is a rumor that M. Briand will make considerable concessions in his preparations of percentages allocated to France under the Young plan.

Long Delay Predicted
For the moment, the French and Italians hope to weaken the British resistance by prolonging discussions over August. They profess that it will be impossible to reach any conclusion in the end of the month, and that it must meet again in the autumn when they hope to find the British in a reasonable mood.

Speeches by M. Adachi, Japanese Ambassador to France, and Paul Hymans, Belgian Foreign Minister, said little of the same thing; that the Young report was a compromise which it behooved everyone to accept in a self-sacrificing mood.

And this, as an American remarked, was the old game of trying to "go back" to your neighbor at the conclusion of the discussion, Edwin Wilson, American observer, said he reserved the right to express the view of his Government in the financial committee on the question of annuities, if this should seem advisable.

Debt Cake Slices Changed
Unequally, British Assert,
Commending Mr. Snowden

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The fact that the smaller European states are ranking themselves alongside Great Britain in attempting to persuade the Hague conference to revise the Young reparation plan was widely commented upon here. It appears that Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, Dr. Vova Marinovitch, Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, and Nicolas Titulescu, Rumanian Minister to London, all signified their intention to seek a revision when the committee stage is reached. Representatives of Japan and Portugal also made tentative proposals in the same direction.

On the opposite side are France, Italy and Belgium, while Germany at present stands aloof on the grounds that allocation of what the Manchester Guardian correspondent calls "the Young cake" does not concern her, provided the size of the cake is not increased. As the Guardian puts it, "The Young cake being smaller than the Dawes cake, and the number of persons among whom it has to be divided being the same, nobody can have as large a slice as

Housekeeping
as a
Part-Time
Occupation

How the practice of a profession and the maintenance of a home may be simultaneously carried on with success will be discussed

Tomorrow
on the
HOUSEHOLD ARTS PAGE

Bay Company Charter, Under Glass,
to Greet Visitors to Boston in 1930

historical interest will be placed in the safe. These include the repeal of the charter of 1684, the provincial charter of 1691, the explanatory charter of 1726, the constitution of 1780, with amendments to date, and the records of the Massachusetts Bay Company and colony from 1628 to 1636.

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he would have had of the Daves cake except at the expense of somebody else. British objection is that the sacrifices involved in the Young plan are not equal. Instead of the slices being reduced in the same proportion, some are being proportionately increased at the expense of others, and the slice that has been most increased is the Italian.

Press Supports Mr. Snowden
Philip Snowden's stand for a proportional decrease in the size of slices is echoed in all sections of the Daily Telegraph. Conservative papers editorially that the country has noted the downright character of Mr. Snowden's speech with keen appreciation.

The Daily News, Liberal, similarly remarks: "It must be admitted that the great spectacle of the British Minister standing up for his own country is extremely pleasant." The Manchester Guardian declares: "The national response to Mr. Snowden's speaking shows how grateful this country is to him. The Times correspondent points out that the £2,500,000 annual which Great Britain is asked to surrender represents a capital sum of £37,000,000, which is not a large contribution towards meeting arrears of £200,000,000 but is a useful sum."

American View Discussed
Some commentators are wondering what is behind the statement of Edwin Wilson, the United States observer, that he is recovered the right to express at a later stage Washington's view on the subject of annuities. It is presumed here that Washington, like London, feels some misgivings about such a large share of so-called reparations payments being allocated to France and Italy while the United States, Great Britain and other powers have to be content with conditional payments which would come immediately if German exchange developed any marked weakness. Great Britain is awaiting developments on the political side of the conference. The next few days, says the Manchester Guardian, "will show whether political interests of Great Britain will be defeated by Arthur Henderson as well as her economic interests are being defended by Mr. Snowden. In other words, will Mr. Henderson insist on immediate unconditional evacuation of the Rhineland?"

In fact, one of the British representatives on this committee is Philip Noel Baker, who is an uncompromising supporter of early evacuation.

400 Road Patrols Added by British

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Automobile Association representing more than 250,000 British motorists, including nearly 50,000 women members, recently held its annual meeting here. The twenty-fourth annual report showed 400 additional road patrols have been added to the force which last year covered 26,000,000 miles. More than 100 more roadside telephone boxes have been erected and the total number of direction and danger signs has now reached 73,000. "Advance Direction" signs have been introduced and "loop" signs greatly increased in number thereby saving considerable delay and inconvenience, especially in the London area and in cases of heavy road repair. More than 2000 hotels now hold the automobile appointment, and 386 towns, exclusive of London, have adequate parking accommodation.

The Automobile Association is interested in town planning schemes, particularly those in Outer London, its aim being to provide, as far as possible, "ribbon" developments on important arterial roads, which, unless restricted, will seriously affect the attractiveness of such new roads from the tourist's point of view.

Fly-It-Yourself at \$20 an Hour

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—You can rent an airplane now and fly it yourself, provided you have a pilot's license.

Announcement is made here of the formation of the Saunders' Fly-It-Yourself Company, which has ordered 100 two-seater sport planes to be rented out to persons who find it too expensive to own their own planes.

The company is an outgrowth of a company operating motor car rental agencies in 65 cities. The rental charge has not been definitely determined, but Mr. Saunders indicated it would be between \$15 and \$20 per hour.

If a person wishes to rent a plane, and has not at least a limited pilot's license, it will be possible to obtain the services of a qualified pilot to operate it.

CALIFORNIA AVIATION ACT ADDS SAFEGUARDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A law providing for the ultimate scrapping of every antiquated plane in California—called an insurance policy for air passengers—was enacted during the recent legislative session. The measure, known as the California Air Navigation Act, states that "it shall be unlawful for any person to navigate any aircraft within the State of California unless it is licensed and registered under the laws of the United States."

INVITED TO "EDISON DAY" RACES
CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford and Harvey S. Firestone have been invited to attend the national air races on Edison Day, Aug. 31, Floyd J. Logan, manager of the races, announced.

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BRITISH UNIONS TRY TO SETTLE COTTON STRIKE

Ministry of Labor Lends Hand to End Stoppage Affecting 500,000

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—A definite move to settle the wage dispute which resulted in the Lancashire cotton industry stoppage affecting more than 500,000 workers was made by representatives of the Council of the Trades Union Congress after investigating the situation. Following interviews with operatives and officials, they called leaders of the weavers, spinners and cardroom workers to meet, Aug. 8, in hope of healing the breach in the unions and presenting a united front to the employers.

Officials in the Ministry of Labor also were engaged with the situation. They saw employers and later sought touch with the operatives, hoping to arrive at a basis upon which an early meeting of the two sides could be arranged.

Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, upon his return to London from Scotland was reported directing his attention toward the cotton industry deadlock.

LONDON—Cotton workers have resumed work in Albert Mill at Hish-ton, where 200 operatives accepted the old rates of pay to execute "urgent orders."

This is the first break in the Lancashire cotton stoppage, now in the second week, and in which 380,000 hands are idle.

Blackpool, Lancashire's seaside resort, which is usually packed with thousands of happy cotton operatives holiday making at this time of the year, is suffering the effects of the strike, which is preventing prudent operatives from spending their yearly savings at a time of crisis.

All the important cotton mill towns in North England have in summer their "Wakes Weeks," when mills are closed and happy throngs fill the trains to Blackpool. Each town has its Wakes Club, into which is paid a weekly contribution to distribute at holiday time. Each worker usually saves about £5 for a week's outing for himself and family.

ZEPPELIN IS OFF ON FIRST LEG OF GLOBE GIRDLING
(Continued from Page 1)

turned faces and arms uplifted in farweld gestures, peered through the midnight shadows. Waving hands appeared at her cabin windows as she rose to the huge dirigible as she moved easily ahead toward the east. Then, with all her motors opened up, she streaked north.

In contrast to the clear, starry sky from which she dropped, on her arrival at the field three nights before, the heavens were overcast as the ship soared into space and, now and again, flashes of "heat" lightning inflamed the distance. The Zeppelin's silvery bulk was dimmed to a dull slate in the shadows. From under her sides, as she rose, twinkled yellow cabin lights which marked the passengers' quarters and the duty posts of the crew.

Great Field Lies Silent
As the lights gradually blinked out in the darkness, the humming of her five motors faded and the big field lay dark and silent.

Just an hour later the Graf Zeppelin paid a brief visit to New York City. The thick haze which had hidden her from view as she traveled up the New Jersey coast was cleft by a beacon from the Hotel Majestic in Seventy-second Street, which cut a silvery path through the gloom and picked up the huge dirigible as it floated toward the city.

She glided low over Broadway, still in the path cut for her by the searchlight, and watchers in the midtown district saw her slip out of sight at 1:35 a. m. Thousands of persons stepped in the city streets to watch her pass and hoarse-throated craft on the river and the lower bay saluted her as she went by. Broadway's greeting was one of silent admiration, in strange contrast to the tooting of horns and shouting that marked her appearance over the city last October.

The Graf Zeppelin came to New York flying due north from Lakehurst. State Island reported seeing her at 1:25 a. m. as she swung over New Brighton. Passing straight over the center of the island, she passed above St. George at about 1000 feet.

Before leaving here, Dr. Eckener said he would fly the great circle, or northern course, passing out to open

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MANY MILLIONS BEING EXPENDED IN TENNESSEE

Happy Valley Scene of Great Activity—New Plants Being Constructed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Industrial development, involving many millions, is taking place in Happy Valley and vicinity, among the hills of upper east Tennessee.

Work is under way on a second unit for the American Cyanamid Corporation plant at Elizabethton, to cost nearly \$10,000,000. Both plants are owned by the same people, mostly German textile interests. Plans are for five units of both plants, the total cost of which will exceed \$50,000,000.

Contract has just been let by the Tennessee Eastman Corporation for a new plant at Kingsport. Cellulose acetate will be manufactured for use in making safety X-ray and other films. Eastman owns hundreds of acres there and already has one plant in Kingsport. Though incorporated only 12 years, Kingsport has many large industries. The Kingsport Press produces 75,000 books daily; everything from the paper to the finished product is made in the town. The pulp is made from wood from the surrounding mountains and hills.

The American Cyanamid Company has announced plans for a plant, which J. O. Hammett, its vice-president, told the state Utilities Commission would cost from \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000. That amount would be exclusive of the more than \$15,000,000 to be spent for three hydroelectric developments on the Holston River near Kingsport. Cyanamid's subsidiary, the Holston River Power Company, has been granted a permit by the state commission, largely on the promise of a cyanamide plant. The Tennessee Eastman Power Company, subsidiary of the Henry L. Doherty organization, made an effort to get the power permits, but lost, largely due to the other applicant's plans for development of a cyanamide industry. It was the first time in the history of Tennessee that a power permit had been granted. Cyanamid tried to get Muscle Shoals.

Only 15 miles south of Knoxville the Aluminum Company of America has a large expansion program under way, to cost many millions. A power dam has been completed at Sautterhish in the mountains and another started at Calderwood. The company already has one at Cheoah. Construction of an aluminum bronze plant has begun and excavation finished for an alloy rolling mill in Alcoa.

A subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation is starting zinc mining operations in Jefferson County, east of Knoxville. At Mascot, in Knox County, near by, the American Zinc Company has the largest zinc operations east of the Mississippi.

The American Enka Corporation has selected a site in Knoxville for a \$10,000,000 rayon plant. City and county officials signed agreements required. The first plant of that corporation in America is just starting near Asheville and attention will later be given to the Knoxville mill.

SCOUT CONGRESS BEGINS SESSION IN WORLD CAMP
(Continued from Page 1)

by the big gate is a sign, "Welcome brother Scouts of all the world." There is an information office containing a clerical staff and a patrol of orderlies. A filing system enables Scouts to lead the visitor right to the spot he wants, and there he may find a large board bearing the names of people in camp in that particular section, with an index showing whether "in" or "out." The rest is simple.

Boys of most nationalities are radiating from the camp to accessible places of interest. When the Monitor representative strolled along the wide, tidy avenues between tents to the main campus, he found an Anglo-

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FEDERAL FARM BOARD IS FIRM ON RELIEF PLAN

Advices Wheat Men to Hold Shipments Over Period of Congestion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Present distress in the wheat market is due to hurried selling of wheat by farmers, in the opinion of the Federal Farm Board, and it advises them to withhold shipments past the congestion period so that stabilization may be accomplished and the benefits of a slower marketing movement realized generally.

The drop in prices during the last few days has brought many telegrams to the board asking for relief. Some of the appeals urged the board to buy up the so-called "surplus" wheat and store it in any available place.

The meeting of the grain co-operatives representing more than 40 per cent of all wheat and other grain growers, attended by the board in Chicago, it points out, was unanimous in the opinion that the proper method for handling the situation is to perfect a permanent grain marketing corporation which can fully function all the time in all the problems which affect grain marketing by farmers.

"The co-operatives realize that there is a prospective world shortage of wheat this season and that, including crop and carry over, apparently there will be no burdensome surplus of wheat," says a statement from the board. "Until the corporation is set up and can function, the board hopes that wheat farmers will observe an orderly marketing program. The board also hopes that all local financial institutions will help the farmer to carry out this program."

Representatives of the citrus fruit growers have requested the board for funds to aid them in recovering from the ravages of the Mediterranean fruit fly until Congress makes an appropriation for their relief. The board has taken the request under advisement.

HOOVER FISHING CAMP TO BE NATIONAL PARK

FRONT ROYAL, Va. (AP)—President Hoover in a letter to William E. Carson, Chairman of the Virginia Conservation Commission, has announced that he desires that his week end camp on the Rapidan River in the Blue Ridge Mountains "be put in permanent form for use of my successors" and that the camp ultimately be made a part of the Shenandoah National Park.

The President wrote the letter after Mr. Carson had sent him the deed to the 164 acres purchased personally by the President.

BOULDER DAM REALTY SCHEME CRITICIZED
NEW YORK—A warning against speculative values in connection with the purchase of real estate in Las Vegas, Nev., has just been issued by the National Better Business Bureau, Inc., here. Passage of the Boulder Dam Act, the association declares,

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American 'Coal' Choir Sings at Eisteddfod

LONDON—The chief choral event of the Welsh National Eisteddfod in Liverpool, competition for choirs of 150 to 200 voices, was won by the Port Talbot and District Choral Society, which received a silver rose bowl and £250. The second prize was awarded the Llanelwyl Mixed Choir.

Test pieces were three—the great Sanctus from Bach's mass in B minor; chorus of sea folk from Joseph Holbrooke's music drama "Dylan" and D. C. Williams' unaccompanied part song, "The Sands of Dee."

The six entrants in the competition were of remarkably widespread origin, the two winning choirs and one other coming from Wales, one from England, one from Ireland, while the Anthracite Choral Society of Pennsylvania represented America.

An audience of about 12,000 gave the American choir, which took fifth place, a particularly warm welcome for it was the first time a body of singers of such size had journeyed across the Atlantic to the Eisteddfod.

SCHENECTADY STUDENTS GET STEINMETZ AWARD

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — The Charles P. Steinmetz memorial scholarships for 1925 have been awarded by the General Electric Company to three Schenectady boys, Donald E. Nitchman, Frederick W. Dill Jr., and Martin Burns.

These scholarships, awarded for high scholastic standing and all around ability, provided a definite sum each year to be applied to the tuition expenses at Union College, and will carry through a four-year course provided satisfactory scholastic standing is maintained.

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Ecuador's President for Pact With Peru

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (By U. P.)—Confidence that the long-standing boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru would be quickly and amicably settled is expressed by President Isidro Ayora.

"My Government has the firm purpose of co-operating with Peru for a peaceful solution of the boundary question between the two countries," President Ayora said. "I feel confident that the Peruvian Government and President Augusto Leguia in particular, will sustain this purpose in sincerely terminating the controversy."

"I expect that we will be able to reach an understanding based on justice and equity. Under terms of an agreement reached with Peru at Quito, July 21, 1924, we are to attempt a definite and total settlement, if possible."

"In case a definite and direct arrangement should fail, we will try to reach at least a partial settlement respecting the zones in question and submit the final decision to arbitration of the President of the United States."

Electricians Agree to Arbitration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An agreement to arbitrate all their labor disputes has just been entered into by the electrical workers' union with the building trades council, according to an announcement by Patrick J. Comerford, vice president of the council. This action ends "sympathetic" strikes in support of the electricians

JACKSONVILLE SPENDS MILLION ON OLD CREEKS

Two Florida Waterways to Be Cleansed and Beautified Throughout

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—At a cost of more than \$1,000,000 this city is improving two unattractive and insanitary watercourses that have flowed sluggishly through the heart of the city for years.

Although they have not been utilized for water transportation for many years, both watercourses are classified by the War Department as navigable streams, and plans for their improvement had to be approved by Washington before work could proceed and plans for the improvement provide that the streams be made navigable for small craft.

One of the streams, McJoy's Creek, originates in the western section of the city and winds an uncertain path through a rather unkempt portion of the municipality to the St. Johns River. It has served as an open drain for many years.

Hogan's Creek, the other watercourse to be improved, is on the northern side of the city where many handsome residences abound and one of the principal parks is located. It too, has been a bone of contention for some time.

The McJoy's Creek channel is being dredged and straightened for practically its entire length. Parkways are being constructed on both sides of the stream and a boulevard is included in the plans that will considerably shorten the distance from the downtown section to the suburbs.

The improvement of Hogan's Creek is somewhat similar in general plan, although more attention is being given beautification to the land adjacent to the stream than in the case of the other project.

Several unsightly bridges spanning both watercourses are being replaced by structures which are several of which have been completed and opened for traffic.

The improvement work is financed by bond issues authorized by the freeholders of the city in an election several years ago when more than \$1,000,000 worth of bonds were authorized for various municipal projects, including the airport, street widening, electric light plant and other improvements.

FRANCE READY TO PARTICIPATE IN NAVAL PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, there must be reciprocal action on the part of other nations, he said. In this connection, Mr. Alexander said he hoped the country was not and approving the conversation, Ramsey MacDonald, British Prime Minister, is having with Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and also the message of good will received from the President of the United States.

Simultaneously with the publication of Mr. Alexander's statement, there has appeared here an account of drastic economies in the Australian naval program. This is attributed to the fact that the Dominion Treasury has faced a deficit of £4,000,000, a large proportion of which is being met by a cut in the budget of the Ministry of Defense.

BRITAIN TO SEND ENVOY OF NEW TYPE TO EGYPT

(Continued from Page 1)

High Commissioner in Egypt and the Sudan has been foreshadowed for some time. The significance of the step is that Sir Percy is a diplomat by profession, unlike all previous occupants of the post, thus facilitating a change over from a High Commissioner to an Ambassador, which will be necessary if the draft proposals are accepted. Sir Percy began his diplomatic career in Constantinople soon after the South African war, since when he has served in a number of leading Embassies.

Terms of Agreement Received by Majority in Egypt With Favor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The draft organ Balogh, the British proposals are received by the Egyptian press calmly, the papers recommending readers to study the proposals before coming to a decision, remembering that Egypt's future independence is at stake. The papers stress the undoubted gains and the fact that a great step forward has been taken by Britain. Balogh on the other hand gives the occasion to continue its campaign against the Prime Minister, Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha. It appeals to the nation not to consider anything until Parliament has been re-elected without change in the electoral law. This shows apprehension lest, under the discussed new law, Mahmoud, whose support comes from the more intelligent section, must be returned to power instead of the Wafd.

Generally, the proposals have been received with satisfaction and astonishment in that they exceed the lengths the British Government was expected to go. The foreign communities appear to be somewhat alarmed, and announce their intention of inducing their governments to oppose abolition of the capitulations. The idea that the Egypt Government should be responsible for their safety is certainly distasteful. With British supervision abolished, it is held essential that there should be a strong man at the helm, and Mahmoud Pasha is obviously the man. Egypt under his premiership has enjoyed unusual quiet.

THREE BRAVE ATLANTIC BOUND FOR AFRICA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Three New Yorkers have just set sail from the Marine Basin at Gravesend Bay in an 83-foot

schooner, the Black Eagle, with the coast of northern Africa as their destination. Robert C. Rathbone, an insurance broker and owner of the Black Eagle; Prof. Underhill Moore of Columbia University and J. Thornton Mills of Englewood, N. J., composed the party.

The object of the trip, which Mr. Rathbone said is a private undertaking, is to view the work of archaeological expeditions under way in north Africa, southern Spain and other points on the Mediterranean.

Co-operative Idea Popular in China

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—China has formed a Co-operators' Union in Shanghai. It is reported here. This union issues a periodical in Chinese, "The Co-operator's Monthly," with an English supplement. Recently the Government of Nanking established a Bureau of Reconstructions, and one of its activities resulted in the formation of a school to study the co-operative movement. About 120 students joined, and completed a special three months' course dealing with the history of co-operative movements in foreign countries, their organization and management.

After completing the work students were distributed to eight centers to sow the seed. There they formed Co-operative Guiding Bureaus. In June 1928 the Bureau of Social Affairs in Shanghai established a school for the study of co-operation, and 80 students joined. The course was free and occupied one month. Thus a body of co-operative workers was made available.

The existing Shanghai Co-operative Society is one of the most prosperous in China. Since its formation seven years ago the value of its annual sales has increased from \$62,719 to \$232,272. Most of the members are Japanese, although the society welcomes any nationality.

In the province of Chekiang there are already about 100 co-operative societies, and to assist them an agricultural credit bank has been established at Hangchow. A similar bank in Nanking assists various societies as they are formed in Kiangsu Province.

Conservatives Fill Dutch Cabinet

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM.—After a crisis lasting more than a month Jonkheer Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, who failed to form a parliamentary cabinet based on a coalition of parties of the Right has finally succeeded in constituting an extra-parliamentary ministry which is the former de Geer cabinet in a modified form.

The new Premier is also Home Minister, Jonkheer P. Beelers van Bilkland remains Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new cabinet consists of four Roman Catholics, two Christian Historicals, two Antirevolutionaries and one Orientated toward the Right.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—Other members of the new Dutch ministry are Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer, Minister of Finance; L. N. Beekers, Defense; M. P. J. Reymer, Public Works; M. T. S. Verschuier, Labor and Commerce; Dr. J. Donner, Justice; Prof. R. H. Woltjer, Education; M. D. Graaff, Colonies. The cabinet contains members of the Conservative Party, and is in effect dependent on support of the Right.

California Wild Life Protected by Woman

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAIRFAX, Calif.—Mrs. Walter B. Sellmer is California's only woman game warden, and that she is one of the most active is indicated by a record of more than 50 arrests and nearly as many convictions for violations of the State fish and game laws since her appointment less than two years ago.

Raised on a large western ranch, with few girlhood companions, Mrs. Sellmer early developed a fondness for birds and other wild life that has remained to this day. It was this interest, she declares, together with a desire to defend forest creatures, that later influenced her to choose her unusual career.

Her husband encouraged her in her inclinations, and she was officially appointed a game warden in November, 1927. The ink was hardly dry on her commission before she arrested a hunter for shooting game from a moving automobile.

I'M ALONE ARBITRATION BOARD READY TO BEGIN

WASHINGTON (P).—The commission which will arbitrate the difference between the United States and Canada over the sinking of the

runrunner, I'm Alone, in the Gulf of Mexico last March has been designated and is expected soon to select a time and place for its hearings.

The United States is represented on the commission by Justice William Van Devanter of the Supreme Court, and Canada by Eugene Lafleur of Montreal. George Wharton Pepper, former Senator from Pennsylvania, and John E. Read, legal adviser of the Canadian Department of External Affairs, have been designated the agents of their respective governments to appear before the commission, while W. N. Tilley, K. C., of Toronto, and Alime Geoffroy of Montreal, will assist Mr. Read.

ANTI-FASCIST LEADERS ESCAPE TO FRANCE

PARIS (AP).—Francesco Nitti, nephew of the former Italian Premier, and two other prominent members of Italy's suppressed political opposition, have escaped from the Fascist prison island of Lipari and made their way to Paris.

Anti-Fascist circles here acclaimed the escape, related in widely published stories, as the greatest inspiration given their movement in months. Escaping with Signor Nitti were Carlo Rosselli, former professor of political economy at the Genoa Institute, and Emilio Lussu, war hero, four times decorated by the Italian Government.

This Blimp's 'Skin' Is All Metal



Unlike the Usual Type of Dirigible, This New Ship Is Not Inflated by a Series of Gas-Filled Balloons but by a Single Great Cylinder. Helium Will Be the Lifting Agent.

Navy's 'Tin Dirigible' Chicago's Lake Diversion Breaks Navigation Treaty, Canadian Avers

WASHINGTON (P).—The Navy's "tin ship," the metal-clad dirigible now under construction in Detroit by the Aircraft Development Corporation, is to be ready to take the air in another month.

After a series of difficulties, the metal hull has been completed and the process of filling it with helium is under way. Although the internal framework is strong, the interior is one large cell which, because made of metal, must be filled with something—If not gas, air. Just now it is filled with a heavy gas which is to be forced out by the lighter helium. The heavy gas had to be placed in the ship because helium mixes easily with air and would not force it out.

Test flights will not be commanded by naval officers. They will witness the experiments from the ground, though an army pilot, Capt. W. E. Kepner, winner of last year's Gordon Bennett balloon trophy, is expected to pilot the ship. The builders are required to demonstrate its ability to fly before the Navy takes it over, and they obtained the services of Captain Kepner.

New York City Fills G.O.P. Fusion Ticket

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The New York City Republican organization has just named Harold G. Aron, president International Germanic Trust Company, for Controller, and Bird S. Coler, veteran Brooklyn Democrat, and that party's candidate for Governor in 1928, as president of the Board of Aldermen, thus completing the fusion ticket headed by Fiorello H. La Guardia for Mayor. Both Mr. Aron and Mr. Coler accepted the nominations.

Simultaneously, Tammany designated Charles W. Berry, District Controller, and Joseph V. McKee, present head of the Board of Aldermen, as their candidates for re-election on the ticket with Mayor James J. Walker.

Mr. Aron was manager of the Frank Waterman campaign when the manufacturer was Republican candidate for Mayor in 1925. He is considered an authority on law relating to real property in New York and is the author of Aron's Digest of Real Property Law, a standard work.

Mr. Coler broke with Tammany and Mayor Walker in 1927, when he resigned as Commissioner of Public Welfare. Up to that time he had for many years been an active member of the Democratic organization in Brooklyn, under the leadership of John H. McCooey. Features of his term as Public Welfare Commissioner were his campaign against fake charity organizations, many of which he drove out of business, and his surveys of unemployment.

Mr. Berry has been Controller since 1926. He has a brilliant war record, having commanded a battalion of the New York National Guard in Flanders during the World War. In 1919 he was appointed Adjutant-General of the New York National Guard by Alfred E. Smith, then Governor.

Mr. McKee came into office as head of the Aldermanic Board with the Tammany ticket when it gained victory over Mr. Hylan in 1925. Previously he had served several terms in the Legislature as Representative from the Seventh Assembly District. While president of the Board of Aldermen he has been frequently called upon to serve as acting Mayor while Mayor Walker was absent from the city. Mr. McKee is an author and writes under the name of James W. Dawson.

VICTOR BERGER HAS PASSED ON

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (P).—Victor L. Berger, 69, former Socialist member of Congress and a leader of his party, has passed on here. He was born at

Nieder, Austria-Hungary, Feb. 28, 1860. After attending the Universities of Budapest and Vienna, he came to the United States in 1878. In 1880 he traveled westward and settled in Milwaukee, where he became a teacher of German in the public schools. His rise to influence began in 1900, when he started an English weekly newspaper in Milwaukee. Ten years later he wielded a political power that was sufficient to send him to Congress.

He was re-elected to the Sixty-sixth Congress in 1918 and again in 1921, despite formidable opposition. He was the Socialist Party's first Representative in Congress.

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that the only way to overcome these conditions is to reduce wages. The remedy lies in reducing labor costs, and at least as great a responsibility lies on the employers as on the employed in this connection.

Dr. Gregory developed the further thesis that the continuance of unemployment itself offers a proof of the higher standard of living in Great Britain.

"It is only the rich countries," he explained, "which can afford themselves the luxury of a standard of life and social arrangements, permitting that standard to be sufficiently generous to prevent any general lowering of wages-rates to a point which would enable the employment of the total population of working age."

"The continued existence of a large number of unemployed, whilst a sign of fashion which is swinging still closer into line in the finer qualities will help New Bedford retain its prestige as the fine cotton goods center of the country, declared Katrina Hooper, a leading stylist in the cotton industry, who opened the community Made-in-New Bedford three-day exposition here Aug. 8.

"Cotton and fashion have gone hand-in-hand this summer and fine cotton fabrics will be in even greater demand next year," she said. "When women demand fine fabrics, they do so having a knowledge of the cloth."

A return to individuality in dress does not mean shrieking modernistic designs, it means that the eye will be trained to appreciate the details of weave and design. It means that here in New Bedford, the heart of the fine cotton goods industry, you will have

Definite Caribbean Policy Called United States Need

HYANNIS, Mass. (P).—Activities of the United States in the Caribbean region have led to confusion through lack of a definite, constructive policy, Dr. Parker T. Moon, associate professor of international relations at Columbia University, told the Institute of World Unity.

"The record of our activities in the Caribbean region," he said, "reveals the fact that the Government at Washington has had either too many conflicting policies toward Latin America, or else no consistent policy at all. Treaties made by the State Department with the Caribbean countries have been rejected by the Senate; loans have been planned only to be dropped; marines have been landed, only to be withdrawn."

Professor Moon suggested in round-table discussion that if control of some sort were sometimes useful in the Caribbean region, participation in it by other countries beside the United States "would alleviate in large measure the present bitterness resulting from our dollar diplomacy."

He believed that South American countries might participate in such control.

200-Year-Old Elm Alters School Design

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATTICA, N. Y.—"Woodman, spare that tree," has more than a mere poetic significance to trustees of School District No. 9 here, who have decided to alter plans for a projected school building to comply with a property deed which forbids removal of a 200-year-old elm under which Attica children have played since 1806.

The tree has been protected for more than a century of successive owners by a clause in the deed stipulating it never should be harmed. The clause had been forgotten when the deed was conveyed to the school trustees.

Rather than violate the deed, the school trustees reshaped their plans to provide for a building equipped with the same facilities, but so situated as to permit the elm to stand and future generations of school children will scamp under its branches at recess as did their ancestors who attended "the little brick schoolhouse" across the street.

George Young, a member of the British Parliament, said that one of the distinct achievements of the Washington Conference was the scrapping of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

British industry is looking up, and despite a large volume of unemployment, continuing for many years on an unparalleled scale, the standard of living of the British population as a whole has risen since the war, Dr. T. E. Gregory of London, author of numerous works on economics, said in his evening address.

Dr. Gregory, who is a professor at both the University of London and the London School of Economics, believed that while there are certain disquieting features in the British economic situation the trend is steadily for the better, and that while unemployment is still grave total employment is increasing. He thought that the mobility of British industry had been underestimated.

"Two important questions," he said, "must be faced. Are labor costs too high and is labor wrongly distributed? These two questions are connected because a redistribution of labor might enable the same average wage and yet allow more labor to be employed."

It is not an argument against the existence of high wages in certain directions that very low wages prevail in the export trades because aggregate export costs may be raised by the existence of high wages rates in certain auxiliary occupations.

Lower Wages Not the Answer
"Nor is it true that because wages are too high under present conditions

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Student of Style Sees Cotton on Way to Resume Former Position in Fashion

Have Gone Hand in Hand This Summer, New Bedford Hears, and Printed Lawns, Dimities, Voiles Are Expected to Be More and More in Demand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The trend of fashion which is swinging still closer into line in the finer qualities will help New Bedford retain its prestige as the fine cotton goods center of the country, declared Katrina Hooper, a leading stylist in the cotton industry, who opened the community Made-in-New Bedford three-day exposition here Aug. 8.

"Cotton and fashion have gone hand-in-hand this summer and fine cotton fabrics will be in even greater demand next year," she said. "When women demand fine fabrics, they do so having a knowledge of the cloth."

A return to individuality in dress does not mean shrieking modernistic designs, it means that the eye will be trained to appreciate the details of weave and design. It means that here in New Bedford, the heart of the fine cotton goods industry, you will have

the opportunity to serve the country in the making of this type of fabrics in which you are the master craftsmen.

"Printed lawns, dimities, voiles and other combed yarn fabrics, in the manufacture of which New Bedford excels, have great possibilities for afternoon wear. When they are done on dark grounds, they will be smart for town wear. The return of the short jacket suit brings back to favor those lovely fine, frilly blouses in dimity. Fine plique or handkerchief materials. All the foreign resorts have adopted our fashion of sleeveless tennis dresses in soft shirtings, plaques and gabardines."

Edward Drake, chairman of the general committee in charge of the community exhibit, introduced Mrs. Hooper, who is the former head of the style advisory board of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Dr. Gregory developed the further thesis that the continuance of unemployment itself offers a proof of the higher standard of living in Great Britain.

"It is only the rich countries," he explained, "which can afford themselves the luxury of a standard of life and social arrangements, permitting that standard to be sufficiently generous to prevent any general lowering of wages-rates to a point which would enable the employment of the total population of working age."

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FARMERS URGED TO WIDEN SCOPE OF CO-OPERATION

Found Necessary in Order to Benefit Most by Marketing Act

AMHERST, Mass.—Farmers must expand their co-operative effort, in order to benefit from the Agricultural Marketing Act, to cut their costs of production by buying jointly and to obtain a more just tax on rural property, said Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Evidence that American farmers are increasingly alert to the benefits of working together, was cited by Mr. Thompson, who told of the aims of the recently formed "American Agricultural Service, Inc.," a non-profit organization, which aims to coordinate the efforts of small co-operative farmers' associations.

The object of the Agricultural Service, Inc., is to aid in co-ordinating and unifying the policies, practices and methods of agricultural co-operative marketing associations, agricultural service associations, general farm organizations and similar associations within the United States. Educational, managerial, accounting, research, legal, transportation and economic services will be provided.

Co-operative purchasing has kept millions of dollars in the farmers' pockets, Mr. Thompson said, and has enabled them to obtain a higher quality of seeds, implements and other farm commodities. A committee is studying the proposal for a centralized national purchasing agency. Taxes on agricultural land have been adjusted in many instances by co-operative effort, Mr. Thompson stated, but pointed out room for still further improvement.

Mrs. Edward Young of Milton-on-the-Hudson, president of the New York Federation of Home Bureaus, said much of farm prosperity is due to woman's attitude toward agriculture.

Equity-Film Strike Believed Near End

HOUSTON, Calif.—A mass meeting that had a jubilee tone was held by the Actors Equity Association Aug. 7 as the result of the recent conference between Equity officials and representatives of the Association of Motion Picture Producers. These conferences are the first recognition the producers have given the actors' union.

With the announcement by Frank

Gillmore, president of Equity, that a closed meeting for members only would be held Aug. 10 to decide whether certain conditions are acceptable to them in the Equity-Producers controversy, a quick settlement was anticipated. Equity members have been on strike in the film studios in an effort to establish Equity shop rules in Hollywood since June 5.

Mr. Gillmore read a telegram from the home office in New York announcing that the council had voted an additional \$10,000 to carry on the fight in Hollywood, and many messages of co-operation from unions were read.

Power Accounting Subject of Inquiry

WASHINGTON—Alleged efforts of power companies to influence the Federal Power Commission to alter its system of accounting to one more favorable to their own interests will be investigated by the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission or a special investigating committee, according to plans announced by James C. McLaughlin, R., Senator from Michigan.

Senator Couzens, author of a bill to reorganize the Federal Power Commission, said he would bring the memorandum, reported to have circulated among members of the power industry, to the attention of the Senate as soon as the tariff bill is out of the way.

It has been charged that the power companies are planning a drive to force abandonment of the accounting system devised by the Federal Commission to meet practices by which, it was claimed, the power companies were endeavoring to inflate their real value so that the Government would be compelled to pay larger sums in buying back power plants at the end of 50 years.

The memorandum has been disavowed by Paul Clapp, managing director of the National Electric Light Association, as not representing the views of his organization. It is supposed to represent the desire of electric and gas utilities for transferring the accounting activities of the Federal Power Commission to other government departments which "will not have men specially trained for the work."

GIRL WINS NEW YORK TRIP
NEW YORK—Miss Doris Campbell of Milford, N. H., has won the prize of a trip to New York City for the best collection, 86 in all, of specimens of New Hampshire wild flowers submitted in the contest sponsored by A. M. Gutterston, manager of the Prince George Hotel.

Key to Mexico of Today Is Found in Story of Incomplete Conquest

Partial Colonization Which Failed to 'Mexicanize' Indian Hordes Is Root of Many Problems, Observer Finds—Feudal Church and Landowner Blamed

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

MEXICO CITY—To understand Mexico, its people and their problems, certain vital and related factors must ever be kept before one. To the Mexican, history, even his own, is merely a happy or sad story, mostly the latter. The relations between historical experiences and the issues confronting him and his country today rarely impress him. But for the foreigner seeking a sympathetic yet realistic understanding of the Mexican situation, history is an essential key.

History helps to explain why Mexico today is confronted with the tremendous task of Mexicanizing at least a fourth of its native population; why heroic revolutionaries who made limitless sacrifices against reaction and the medievalism of landowner and Roman Catholic Church turned upon the reform governments they struggled to make possible; why many revolutionary leaders see no inconsistency in amassing riches once they attain power and while they are using all the force of the governments they head to take from others the wealth they denounced; and why it is impossible to answer the query—Is Mexico, after 15 years of revolution, on the road to order and stability?

Mexico is on the move, but whether, as has so often happened in the past, its progress will once again be diverted into a byway from which it will escape only after years of struggle, no one can tell. "It all depends," they say here in Mexico. It all depends, not as in other lands on social forces, on a great ideal or motive, but on men. That is one of the fundamental factors of the Mexican problem.

The Man Is the Government.
The individual counts overwhelmingly in Mexico. Government here is not a set of forces or a system; it is a man. If he is a "strong" man the government is "strong," if he is "weak" chaos is pretty sure to result. That explains why today many thoughtful men in Mexico are deeply concerned for the future of their country. Mexico's next president, whether he be Ortiz Rubio or Jose Vasconcelos—the former candidate most likely because he is backed by the Government—will not be a "strong" man.

So the inquirer is told that "it all depends" on who actually will run the Government, who will be the "strong" man and if he will be "strong" enough to keep order and maintain progress.

In presenting this situation the fact is in no sense overlooked that there have emerged certain economic groups hitherto unknown in Mexico's history which may henceforth play vital roles. Since 1921 labor unionism and a conscious and organized agrarianism have arisen. Both rendered powerful support to the Government against the recent army rebellion. There has also sprung into existence the beginnings of a middle class.

Of the three, the agrarian movement is the most powerful, since in Mexico the story was wholly different. That is the basic explanation of its history and the problems confronting it today. Cortez and his band found a highly organized agricultural civilization of many millions.

A Wholly Different Story
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Mexico is overwhelmingly an agricultural country. Industrialism is wholly artificial at present and almost entirely to the drastic tariff policy. But here again traditional social and racial forces largely control.

Three Root Conditions
The student of present-day Mexican affairs is quickly struck by three outstanding and root conditions—first, that, already mentioned, of the predominance of the individual; second, the fact the Revolution of 1910 to 1920 in all its phases, including the contest with the Roman Catholic Church, was economic and revolved about land hunger; and third, that for practically two decades Mexico has been in the turmoil of social, political and economic upheaval.

It is because men count so much in Mexico that the future of its various reform movements is so uncertain; why even the stability of the social structure is beyond prognostication.

The underlying fact that the Revolution was primarily an economic one centering on the land of the Indian and peon for land throws light on the political backwardness of the country. That for almost two decades the country has been torn by confusion and upheaval explains the restlessness and sensitiveness of its citizens and permits an interpretation of the lack of a sense of reality among leaders.

Men in Mexico, with distinguished exceptions, are often prone to grandiose impracticalities. The traditional habit of formulating a "plan" and issuing a resounding manifesto is still strong upon them. The organization of a banking system, the problem of giving land to the Indian villages and the peons, and other national questions are all deeply tainted by this characteristic.

This fact is due to conditions imbedded in Mexico's history. In North America the colonists found a vast empire sparsely settled by a nomad race. As immigration poured in, the pioneers pushed back the red man, and took his lands as succeeding waves of settlers crowded westward. The problem of Americanizing the Indian never assumed great size because the Indian population was small. There was no hegemony of church, feudal landowner to stifle initiative.

With their background of Anglo-Saxon political and religious freedom the colonists were able to develop economic, political, educational and social organizations, to become experienced in their use and to develop a national consciousness under a common language.

The Government through the method of homesteading made land available to all who would work it and when the Indians pushed back the red man, the pioneers pushed back the red man, and took his lands as succeeding waves of settlers crowded westward. The problem of Americanizing the Indian never assumed great size because the Indian population was small. There was no hegemony of church, feudal landowner to stifle initiative.

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some authorities claiming it to have been larger than the present population of Mexico.
The overthrow of the Aztec Empire gave Cortez control of the land, which the Spanish king immediately proceeded to divide into fiefs among the conquerors and his favorites. Hand in hand with the Spaniard came the Roman Catholic priests and it in the early years they attempted to divide the land of the Indian civil authorities and the Indians, history shows only too tragically that this effort was often merely part of the larger issue that was being waged between Pope and Emperor.

Medievalism and ignorance was the fate of the Mexican Indian. Conqueror and priest joined forces to hold in complete subjugation the indigenous race and the mestizo that resulted from the union of Spaniard and Indian.

In two centuries more than 15,000 Roman Catholic churches were built—a phenomenon unparalleled in the history of the world. The Indian was impressed for this labor in the name of religion.

At one time in the early seventeenth century 10 churches a month were being built. In the valley of Mexico there lived some 5000 inhabitants there can be found 200 churches.

While the North American colonists went to church to comply with a religious duty, in Mexico the emergence of the population were consumed in the building of churches that should endure for eternity. While in the United States the colonists were organizing commerce, cities, political and social institutions, in Mexico they were exploiting the Indian, in the mines, on the haciendas and in building thousands of churches.

Mexico's very independence was a mistake. It was no victory for enlightenment as the Indian was left as if anything worse off than before. The church and landowner were joined by another element, the soldier-politician who sought office only and enrich themselves.

Diaz Brought Peace
Diaz brought peace, but no real attempt at grappling with the national problem of the Indian masses and the peons. Rural education, the attempt to develop a national consciousness, to appease the deep and eradicable urge for land were left for the 1910 revolution. The years of turmoil and chaos that followed Madero's ascendancy and subsequent overthrow finally culminated in the Obregon regime of 1921, when a period of consolidation and rehabilitation began.

Education, land distribution, fiscal organization, unionism, all the aspirations of the Revolution were given their start during the Obregon and Calles regimes.

With these problems, and encouraged by its unhappy traditions, Mexico is struggling today. It is inevitable that many mistakes have been and will be made. In retrospect it is not difficult to point to this and to that and to say it would have been better to have done this way to avoid such and such.

As a great American here in Mexico City said, it is only through its mistakes that Mexico can obtain experience and wisdom. As long as the tenets and ideals of the Revolution dominate progress will be made, no matter how slowly. Only if education, unionism, supremacy of state over church, return of the land to the peon should be halted would real danger develop.

There is much that is disquieting. No one is ever punished for corruption, simply because public opinion as it is known elsewhere does not exist in Mexico. But despite all, Mexico is on the move. For the first time in its history, enlightenment, not only of the pencil and book but of the crafts and social sciences, is being brought to the Indian and peon masses.

The modern world is seeping into the village and rural fastnesses and a national consciousness is being evolved. The deeply artistic instinct of the Indians is being given away and the world is watching with wonder and appreciation the resulting beauty.

Forces are at work in Mexico which it has never before known. Progress is slow, and understandably so, but the important fact is that there is forward movement. The evolution of an enlightened, peaceful, prosperous state is not the work of a day or even a decade, and certainly not in Mexico. It is a slow, laborious upward struggle that faces Mexico today and will continue to confront her for many years to come.

BOND ISSUE FOR WALKOIT
NEW YORK (AP)—Another big business idea has been adopted by Labor. The Garment Workers' Union announces a \$200,000 bond issue to finance a walkout in December. They will bear 5 per cent and be repayable \$50,000 a year for five years.

H. Horton & Co., Inc.
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Largest equipment house between New York and Chicago
"Everything Under One Roof"
Equipments for Institutions, Hotels, Restaurants, Lunch Rooms, Schools, Steamship Lines, and Railroad Companies.
New Catalog is now ready. Blue prints and specifications furnished on request.

This man looks ahead—
—he has figured out how much he's earned in the past few years—and how much he has saved in the bank—he's ready with cash ahead for opportunities or emergencies.
He earns \$35.00 a week—and saves at least \$3.50 each week. At the end of two years he has saved \$364.00 and has earned \$16.36 in interest.

We bring you this banking service.
It is not necessary to come to Albany to bank with this big 60-year-old Mutual Savings Bank. For many years we have been bringing our complete Savings Bank facilities to you through our safe and easy system of banking by mail.
Paid Since 1919
4 1/2% Compounded Quarterly

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70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Please send me a copy of your illustrated banking-by-mail booklet, "The Safest Bank Money is in the World."
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BOXER FUNDS AID CHINA'S CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Money Returned by United States Endows Colleges and Libraries

PEIPING, China.—The summer meeting of the China Foundation, organized to administer the Boxer indemnity money returned by the United States to China, has been one of the most important in the entire history of the organization. Four decisions of outstanding importance to the cultural and educational future of China have been made.

In the first place, the trustees, two-thirds of whom are Chinese, have won their long battle to safeguard the endowment fund of Tsing Hua College, founded with American Boxer money, from the encroachment of politicians. Under several regimes, politicians have attempted to get control of this fund, and the college has more than once become a political football. At one time, the school was filled with protégés of various politicians, who attended because they wished to spend several years in the United States. A few years ago, this evil was averted by the vote of the trustees to open American scholarships to all the students of China.

New Control for College
Chinese educators were convinced that Tsing Hua's troubles were largely due to the fact that it was controlled by the Foreign Office, instead of coming under the more logical direction of the Ministry of Education. Since the Nationalists came into power, a persistent attempt has been made to shift control to the Ministry of Education, and this effort was finally successful late this spring.

When the foundation met this summer, Dr. Monling Chiang, Minister of Education, proposed that the endowment fund be turned over to the China Foundation. Dr. Chiang is also a trustee of the foundation. His proposal was accepted, and it is now believed that Tsing Hua is permanently safe from political encroachment.

In the second place, the foundation voted to amalgamate the two largest libraries in Peiping, which is still the cultural center of China, providing one great Government library which will serve the 300 highest students attending Peiping's universities for many years to come.

Funds for Chemistry
In the third place, the foundation voted a grant of \$500,000, the largest made this year, for the construction of buildings for the department of physics and chemistry in the new capital of Nanking. In making this grant, the trustees showed their belief that the new capital is likely to be permanent, but the department was finally successful late this spring.

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A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency. "The Calgary Daily Herald" is an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service.

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Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars. EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd. Edmonton, Alberta Canada
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take along a
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The suit that changed bathing to swimming
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Girls' Wash Dresses
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C.S.M.

is a part of the National Research Academy at Nanking, and this institution could continue quite as well if the capital chance to be changed again.
The fourth important decision is chiefly significant because it shows the determination of the foundation's board to avoid scrupulously any participation in Chinese or international politics. By a unanimous vote, the trustees decided to withdraw their financial support from the China Institute in the United States. The Institute has been directed by Dr. P. W. Kuo, with headquarters in New York City. This action was taken on the motion of a Chinese trustee, who declared that the Institute was founded for establishing cultural contacts between China and the United States, but unfortunately it had become largely a political institution, and was therefore outside the range of the foundation's activities.

Brazilian Monument Honors Good Roads

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Brazil's good roads monument to be dedicated during the second Pan-American Highway Congress, Aug. 16-31, is rapidly nearing completion. The huge concrete monument is being built about 50 miles from the city along the highway to Sao Paulo, in commemoration of the era of road building in Brazil.

The first and second floors of the tower will house a restaurant and an assembly hall. There will also be quarters for tourists, the monument serving as a small hotel.

A terrace over the ground floor will surround the base of the tall shaft, on which will be carved in bas-relief scenes from Brazilian history.

It is planned to use one of the interior walls of the monument for a large relief map of Brazil, showing the present highways. A bronze tablet will be placed on the map for each State as soon as it has opened a road connecting with those of the federal district of Rio de Janeiro.

NITRATE LAW CHANGE FAVORED
SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, has approved a modification of the nitrate law, submitted by the Minister of Treasury, providing that all funds received from nitrate taxes, in excess of budget requirements, be applied to the sum set aside for development of markets for Chile's principal export.

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where a complete list of local and national advertisers is kept. These advertisers are indexed by name and by the type of goods which they sell. The Monitor can frequently facilitate your shopping by referring you promptly to a place which will meet your needs.

For those who are traveling, or planning a trip, a complete set of folders covering a wide range of territory is available with information as to schedules, fares and routes.
"Plan Your Trip With Monitor Advertisers"

The Christian Science Monitor
270 MADISON AVENUE

NIAGARA POWER TO BE RIVALED IN SOUTHEAST

\$125,000,000 Outlay Planned in North Carolina and Tennessee Mountains

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—The Charlotte Observer says a "New Niagara" is planned in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee, which will spend \$125,000,000 in the development of hydroelectric projects.

Through eight separate dams, the paper says in a special dispatch from Asheville, N. C., electrical power exceeding in magnitude the energy now generated by Niagara Falls will be obtained. Seven of the eight projects named in the newspaper story will be in western North Carolina and the other in Tennessee.

The paper declares the projects in their totality represent "one of the largest and most ambitious power developments in the United States" and will require years to execute. Recent formation of the Natchala Power & Light Co., with principal office at Bryson City, N. C., and an authorized capital stock of \$10,000,000, is declared to be a step in the plans of the Aluminum Company.

The newspaper story says the lakes created by the dams will be wide open to the towns of Almond, Bushnell, Judson, Wesser, Forness Creek, Epes Springs and several small places. The cost of relocating railroads and highways is given as \$1,700,000.

The Aluminum Company of America acquired its first power site in western North Carolina in 1905. Two plants are now in operation and a third is under construction.

The Observer's story says the first step in the development will be construction of a plant at Fontana on the Tennessee River. It declares two others are planned near the junction of the Tennessee and Tuckasee Rivers, one at Needmore and one at Aquone.

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GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
Concessions, Near Lexington Ave.
Your Vacation Pictures
Leave your Kodak Films at our Stationery and Electric Store—upper and lower levels.
DEVELOPING 7-Hour PRINTING 7-Service
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PARKER D The
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—OTHER STORES—
DELICATESSEN ORANGEADE
THE PERIODICAL LUNCH
Be Sure It's a Mentz Store

The Home of Your Dreams
...saucily perched on a gay little hill overlooking Saxon Wood, one of Westchester's loveliest parks! English homes... French homes... Colonial and Cape Cod... Homes of Beauty... Homes to live in and be proud of! 5 to 8 Rooms—1 and 2 Baths. Priced from \$14,800 up—terms to suit your means.

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TEL-MAMARONECK 2410

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ARE you buying a car, clothing or planning a trip?
ARE you going to the theater or movies tonight?
ARE you dining out today?
ARE you sending your boy or girl to school or summer camp?
ARE you in need of office or domestic help?
Then Phone Caledonia 2706
AND ASK FOR
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where a complete list of local and national advertisers is kept. These advertisers are indexed by name and by the type of goods which they sell. The Monitor can frequently facilitate your shopping by referring you promptly to a place which will meet your needs.

For those who are traveling, or planning a trip, a complete set of folders covering a wide range of territory is available with information as to schedules, fares and routes.
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RUSSIA INTENT
ON COLLECTIVE
FARM POLICYNumber of 'Kolkhozes' Set
at 50,000—Economy in
Operation Sought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—The crisis of agrarian supply, which overshadowed all Russia's other economic difficulties last winter, has been eased, at least so far as grain is concerned, during the early summer.

Faced with a decline of some 3 or 4 per cent in the autumn planted area, the Communist Party concentrated all its efforts on a drive for an extended acreage in the spring. Aid with seeds and machines was furnished; groups in tractors were sent out to plow the fields of poorer peasants who lacked working animals; and a new law which freed from taxation for two years land brought under cultivation for the first time probably acted as a stimulus for enlarging the acreage. It is now claimed that there has been a net gain of 4 per cent in the area under grain crops, although the situation with some other agricultural products, such as cotton, sugar and oil seeds, is apparently not altogether satisfactory.

Crop Outlook Brighter

It is always difficult to make an accurate forecast of a harvest field, but in mid-July the outlook for the crops was regarded as definitely better than was the case at the same time last year. There was no such widespread loss of the winter wheat as occurred last year in southern Ukraine. On the basis of the extended acreage and the improved harvest outlook optimistic observers forecast grain collections that will exceed last year's figures by several million tons.

It is not anticipated, however, that there will be any grain exports; and it has been decided to retain the restrictive measures on the sale of bread which are now in force in another year. The anticipated increase in the grain collections will be largely applied to the building up of the country's depleted reserves. The fact that the country is apparently emerging from its difficulties more successfully than some critics believed possible last winter undoubtedly strengthens the Communist policy of promoting in every way the growth of collective forms of farming.

4,000,000 Population Involved

During the last year, as a result of the advantages held out in the shape of better land, preference in receiving credits and machinery, etc., there has been a rapid increase in the number of the so-called "kolkhozes," or collective farms, of which there are now estimated to be about 50,000, the members with their families now numbering 4,000,000.

The Soviet agricultural problem is now not so much to draw the land into collective farms as to organize and cheapen production in these farms after they are formed.

The Soviet Government during the last year has invested large sums of money in the development of the state and collective forms of agriculture, in which it sees a solution for

the difficulties with grain supply and a means of breaking the resistance of the more prosperous individual peasants to sell their products at the prices fixed by the state.

It is, of course, highly important that these investments should prove profitable and that the grain produced in these few farms should be less, and not more, expensive than when it is produced by individual peasants.

Live Textile Future
Expected for Japan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLENDAL, Calif.—There is no doubt that Japan, with its large supply of cheap, dexterous labor, is destined to become one of the chief, if not the foremost, textile producing nations in the world.

This is the opinion of E. R. Dickerson, United States consul to Kobe, Japan, on a visit to relatives here. "It is easy to understand," explains Mr. Dickerson, "when it is remembered that Japan, for centuries past, has been producing for domestic consumption some of the most beautiful silks in the world."

Last year Osaka and Kobe did a business of more than \$1,000,000,000, a large percentage of this being importation of cotton and exportation of silk.

"As time goes on and the Japanese industries are more firmly established, the market for completed manufactured articles will further decline, while the market for industrial raw materials will further develop."

Work on \$10,000,000
Maine Dam Begins

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BINGHAM, Me.—More than 1500 men are building a \$10,000,000 dam here for the Central Maine Power Company.

The dam will form a lake 10 miles long making a useful pondage of more than 2,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. This is sufficient to run the entire plant nine days with no other water flowing into the river.

The dam will be 2810 feet long. The concrete spillway will be 500 feet long, and the intake section 160 feet.

The generating equipment will consist of three units developing a total of 102,000 horsepower.

It will cost more than \$400,000 to complete the 12 miles of highway which it will be necessary to rebuild between Bingham and Caratunk because of the flooding of the present highway.

WOMAN ARBITRATOR
FOR DOCKYARD STRIKE

Anna Weinstein, an arbitrator for the United States Department of Labor, is endeavoring to settle the dispute between the American Hawaiian Steamship Company and striking longshoremen.

The dispute arose with the steamship company's effort to speed up the discharging of wool from their steamers by using larger pier trucks, carrying three bales of wool instead of one. John H. Levine, district manager of the company, said that wool discharging at Philadelphia and New York was much more rapid than at Boston and that there was nothing in the agreement with the longshoremen as to the type of pier truck used.

'Mary Ann' Chugs on Short Road
Whose President Is Her EngineerLocomotive Well Groomed and Well Behaved; Loading
Freight Almost Family Affair; and Owners
Quite Chummy With Rolling Stock

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cassville, Mo.

WHAT is claimed to be America's shortest railroad is a thrifty and thriving institution. The president of the line and the locomotive engineer stand strictly on the same footing. They can't very well help it, because they happen to be one and the same person.

The Cassville & Exeter Railway has a total of four and nine-tenths miles of track which, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, gives it the distinction of being the shortest individually owned steam-operated railroad in the United States. Be that as it may, the Cassville & Exeter rightfully boasts that she is as wide as any of them. The line handles regulation rolling stock, takes them there and brings

men of long experience. Dave Dingler is president. Mrs. Dave Dingler is vice-president. Jim Ault is secretary and recorder. Mrs. Jim Ault is treasurer. There are six other employees. Eert Anderson is fireman; Guy Reese is conductor; E. B. Hawks station assistant; and Bob Clark is section foreman. Bud Krans and John Storky are the section hands. All have been with the line for better than eight years.

Conglomerate Rhapsody

The Cassville & Exeter's terminal and station house is located at Cassville. It is a two-room frame building painted red. Half of it is given over to a waiting room; the rest to the road's office, a conglomerate rhapsody of fading almanacs and calendars, daybooks, ledgers, visiting business cards and wistfully pursued dogs. The platform is garnished with produce from neighboring hillside farms, crates of poultry, milk cans, berry crates, baskets of grapes, rhubarb, garden truck and cased eggs.

The Cassville & Exeter has two pieces of rolling stock—"Mary Ann," the locomotive, and a well-trimmed passenger coach which hitches on behind. The remainder of her rolling stock is loaned by neighboring systems. Dave Dingler and his railroad attend their customers 12-hour a day, with freight service and passenger connections. The train leaves Cassville for Exeter twice daily. Once arrived at Exeter, getting back to Cassville is easy so long as the brake holds the train on the main line. The 196 feet higher than the station at Cassville. So the return journey is all downhill sledding. Going up, Mary Ann escorts both the passenger coach and freight cars at the same turn. But on the return trip the passenger coach is simply unhooked and left to gravity and a knowing brakeman. The petite locomotive then proceeds to escort home the freight gondolas at her own convenience.

No Curio

Mary Ann is no curio. She is a 10-wheeler with a 32,000 tractive effort, 63-inch drive, Southern Valve gear, automatic bar and sander and powerful inwards. She has been in the service for 25 years and she is the record for never having failed to reach her destination when once started. And Mary Ann generally always starts. This is a substantial reason why the Cassville & Exeter is a sound and prospering little line.

President Dingler keeps a weather eye on overhead. He has a set of tools and makes his own locomotive repairs. When Mary Ann needs new boiler flues or a new firebox he proceeds to put them in her. And when she needs new wheels, he paints.

Dave Dingler paints it.

They back and provides its patrons daily freight and passenger schedule service. The midline line connects the village of Cassville, county seat of Barry County, Mo., and Exeter, a station on the main line of the St. Louis and San Francisco (the Frisco line).

David Dingler, sole locomotive engineer, has been at the railroad for 53 years. And now, although he is 65 and president of a railroad, half the stock of which he owns outright, Mr. Dingler still stays with the cab.

James C. Ault, joint-proprietor, serves as auditor and station agent. As a practical proposition the Cassville & Exeter favors the equality of women. It happens that both Dave Dingler and Jim Ault are married.

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worthy irrigation methods, orange raising, lemon pruning, insect control, bee keeping, fruit packing and other features of California's farming industry. At evening conferences discussions centered on such topics as advertising farm products, cost of production studies, and the use of government outlook reports.

Miller Family Gives
Chautauqua \$100,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—A gift of \$100,000 to Chautauqua Institution by the descendants of Lewis Miller has just been announced by Arthur E. Bestor, president of the institution, as climax to an evening of spontaneous generosity in which the friends of Chautauqua had already donated more than \$36,000.

One important gift was \$10,000 "for the development of music in Chautauqua." The occasion for the gift was the annual Old First Night Ceremony, commemorating the opening service of Chautauqua in 1874. The Lewis Miller memorial gift of \$100,000 was given at this time because this year is his centenary. The children of Lewis Miller now living are Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. William W. Nichols, Mrs. Halbert K. Hitchcock, Mrs. Ira M. Miller, Edward Miller, Lewis A. Miller and John Vincent Miller. Altogether there are 23 living direct descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

Norton Memorial Hall, the \$150,000 building given to Chautauqua by Mrs. O. W. Norton, of Chicago, in memory of her husband and daughter, was formally accepted at a ceremony just held here.

Musical Events — Art — Theaters — Radio

Trio-Playing in London

THE concert season ended early this summer. The last concert given on July 12. It was the nature of an afterthought—a trio, played by Maurice Verne, Percy Hedges, and Alexandre Barjansky, following upon their success in June. Second thoughts are said to be best, but this unfortunately was not. The recent performance showed an accumulation of the defects and a weakening of the merits exhibited at the earlier recital. Each of the three artists is an interesting player, with warm colorful tone and temperamental energy. In combination, the pianist provided a sea of sound on which the violin and cello paddled as to speed, desperately. The balance was all wrong, not here the equality which should obtain among finished artists, but the eminence of one instrument over the others. This was a pity for the program contained some of the best music that has been heard in London for some time. The repertoire was well equipped to interpret Brahms's trio in C major, Op. 87; Mozart's in G major and Schumann's in D minor.

On broader grounds it was also a pity. At present there seems a field for a trio recital. The Trio of the Trio, as it might be called, exists in London. The Trio of the Trio, as it might be called, exists in London. The Trio of the Trio, as it might be called, exists in London.

Cecil de Mille's 'Dynamite'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—One by one the various stars and directors are making the plunge into talking pictures, with generally successful results, indicating that after all the talking picture is not so much a brand new departure as an amplification of the earlier silent forms. "Dynamite" Cecil de Mille's initial effort before the microphones now playing at the Carthay Circle Theater following its world premier, shows him the same Cecil de Mille as before, painstaking to the point of technique, but the victim of his material to a degree beyond all other directors. Given a theme of magnitude, Mr. De Mille rises to the occasion with genuine sincerity and success, as in his "Ten Commandments" and "The King of Kings"; but given mediocre material, no one is more expert than he in glossing it over with elaborate coatings of showy lacquers and costly veneers. He invariably swings, Tammany-like, back and forth between the Venetian and the Venetian, sharply contrasting Pilgrim notes; and "Dynamite," from the prolific hand of Jeanie Macpherson (this is their thirty-eighth collaboration), provides him with every opportunity to move from one side of the emotional gamut to the other.

Here is a curious, often incredible mass of well-worn clichés of the older school, dressed up in smart dialogue and modern costumes, thinning out under too close a scrutiny into nothing much, but often, in its own right, a masterpiece of technique. The film is a masterpiece of technique. The film is a masterpiece of technique. The film is a masterpiece of technique.

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Dinner Sundays

12:15 to 8:15

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New York City

Luncheon 12:15 to 2:30

Dinner 5:30 to 8:30

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Luncheon 11 to 2:30

Dinner 5 to 8 P. M.

Sunday Dinner 12 to 2 P. M.

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11:30 to 2:30

DINNER 5 to 8:30

101 E. Fayette St.

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PORTLAND, ORE.

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EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT

41 Broadway, Opposite Hotel Benson

POPULAR PRICES

Knickerbocker

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CARTON HOTEL BUILDING

14TH AND WASHINGTON

The SIGN OF THE ROSE

TEN TOP

Luncheon 12:15 to 2:30

Dinner 5:30 to 8:30

101 E. Fayette St.

CLOSING SUNDAY

THE MONITOR READER

Answers to Questions Asked on

the Next to the Last Page

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1636.

2. South America.

3. To do things better than

other people do them.

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CRIME BREEDING PLACES FOUND IN LOCAL JAILS

Reforms Offered at Virginia Institute—South Labor Policies Defended

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The congestion in federal prisons which President Hoover hopes to relieve by a \$5,000,000 reform program is found in equal or worse degree in state, county and municipal jails, and this with other defects, has transformed the American prison system into a breeding place for crime, Dr. Hastings H. Hart, consultant in delinquency and penology of the Russell Sage Foundation, told the Institute of Public Affairs.

The Hoover plan to eliminate prison overcrowding will strike at the root of one of the most prolific causes of criminals in the country, Dr. Hart declared. Conditions of doubling up in federal prisons were revealed and denounced by a special committee of Congress six months before the recent Leavenworth riot, but no steps were taken to relieve conditions, Mr. Hart said.

Launching a general attack on antiquated prison conditions, Dr. Hart said that the food allowance in Sing Sing is the same today as it was in 1868, although the buying power of money is only one-fourth what it was 60 years ago.

Larger Funds Needed
All over the country, he said, first offenders are being thrown in with hardened criminals, and funds are inadequate to provide the prisoners, who are clogged up two or more in a cell, with work to keep them busy. The federal probation system which Congress passed as a reform measure several years ago, he said, has been stultified by the failure to provide appropriations, and at present there are only enough funds to hire six paid probation officers for the entire United States.

Other countries, he said, have found the probation system one of the most successful means of reforming criminals. The 10,000 police stations or village lockups of the country, Dr. Hart described as the most prolific crime breeding institutions in the prison system. It is a common thing, he declared, to confine women and girls who are arrested for the first time with habitual offenders against the law.

English Practice Quoted
Dr. Hart made his address in the conference on law enforcement, to which Grover A. Whalen, New York Police Commissioner, has delegated Deputy Inspector John J. O'Connell as an observer, and at which Henry W. Anderson, member of the Hoover Commission on Law Observation and Enforcement, will also be an observer.

Dr. Hart frequently referred to the superior prison practices of England, and to those of Massachusetts, and it was recalled that Sanford Bates, the new superintendent of federal prisons, was largely responsible for improving conditions in the latter area. Mr. Bates is now engaged in a sweeping survey of federal prison conditions, looking to reform under the Hoover program. Revolts of

prisoners at New York institutions at Auburn and Dannemora were cited as examples of the lengths to which prisoners are now driven under intolerable conditions of crowding, doubling up, heat and idleness. As general measures for preventing prison crime breeding, Dr. Hart proposed better paid and more competent wardens, abandonment of force and fear in prisons, provision of work to keep the idle prisoners busy, probation systems like those in Great Britain and Massachusetts, and the parole system whereby a prisoner does not obtain his full release when dismissed from prison. In Great Britain practically all first offenders are placed on probation, he concluded.

Problems of Democracy
At an earlier meeting Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President in the last election, and Dr. William E. Dodd, professor of American history at Chicago University, took up present day problems of American democracy.

The United States State Department's plan to refuse recognition to a new government in Latin America which is based on a revolution is inelastic and may be difficult to continue, speakers before the general conference under Dr. Clarence H. Haring, Harvard University, declared. For one thing, Professor Haring said, countries in the Caribbean accept revolution as an extra legal but recognized form of changing administrations.

Andrés Bello, professor in the University of Miami, said that Latin America would unhesitatingly accept the old policy of having the United States recognize de facto governments, rather than the new theory, if it implied one-sided intervention.

In the concluding arguments on the controversy over the labor policy of the South, Homer Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company and a leading southern industrialist, answered earlier speakers who had urged recognition of trade unions in the textile and mining industries.

Industrial Policy Defended
Mr. Ferguson defended the anti-union policy of southern industrialists, and became involved in a sharp passage with Tom Tippet, instructor at the Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y. Mr. Ferguson denied figures of the National Industrial Conference Board, purporting to show that living costs of textile workers are as high in the South as in the North. Hours are long and wages are small, Mr. Ferguson agreed, but they represent a tremendous advance over previous wages in the South.

"Do you think that if wages were the same in Virginia as in the North we would get these textile industries?" he asked. "There has to be a difference in wages. This is a community unused to industrialization, which cannot build up new trades and good wages overnight."

Mr. Tippet said that paternalism in the mill villages was at first a necessity, but is no longer justified. He accused Mr. Ferguson of shutting his eyes to employment of children in the textile industry. Mr. Ferguson interrupted Mr. Tippet's speech, but the tension eased as the latter said he had not intended a personal slur.

TWO PARKS GIVEN SCOTTISH COUNTY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KIRKCALDY, Scotland.—Two beautiful parks were recently given to communities in Fife, one being in the Dysart House policies and adding greatly to the amenities of Kirkcaldy. It is the gift of Sir Michael Nairn. The other is the Grieg Park at Windygates, which is largely the gift of Sir Robert and Lady Grieg of Edinburgh. In the Kirkcaldy Park the Dysart House grounds consist of 85 acres, with gardens, woodlands and the Three Trees Park of 26 acres, and contains the historic castle of Ravenscraig, built by James II in 1463 and made famous by the ballad of Sir Walter Scott, "Rosalind."

BROWN PAPER MILL
Following the recent \$2,000,000 financing by Brown Paper Mills, West Monroe, La., the company has awarded a contract to the Morton Co. of Boston for new construction which will double the capacity of the plant. Improvements will consist of 16 buildings as well as increased power development, water supply, railroad sidings and reconstruction of roads. The total development will involve an expenditure of \$4,000,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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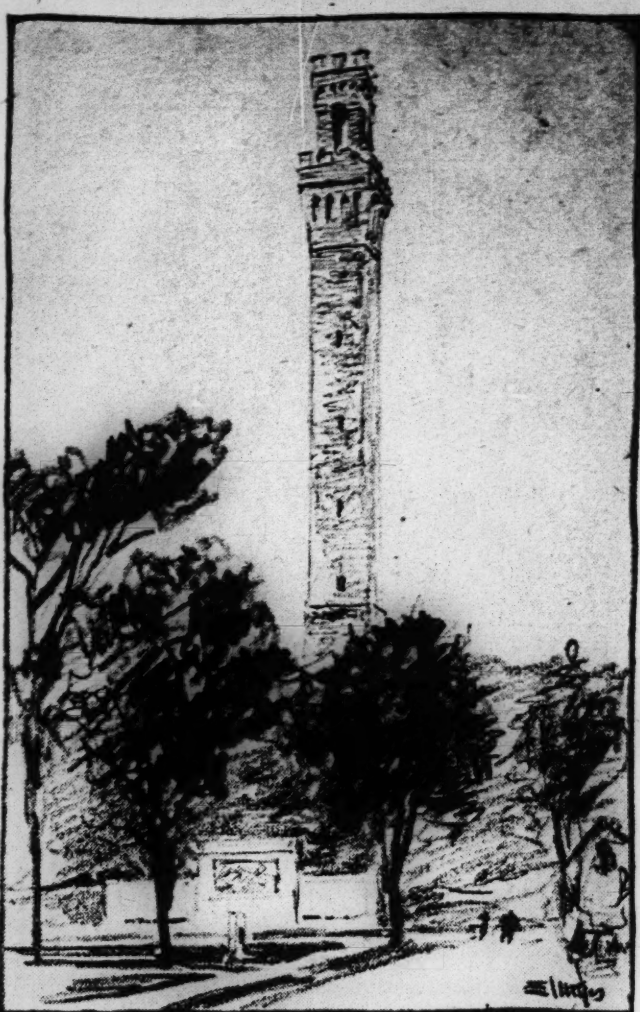
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To the right of the Music Tower on the Colonnade
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With Luncheon \$5.00
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Old World Inspires the New



Pilgrim Monument, Provincetown, is an Almost Exact Reproduction of the Torre del Mangia in Sienna.

Stern Granite Shaft at Provincetown Towers Where Pilgrims First Landed

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing the arrival of the pilgrims at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

On Town Hill in Provincetown, overlooking the length of Commercial Street which borders the wharves, and the emerald harbor, is the famous Pilgrim Memorial Monument, a stern, impressive granite shaft commemorating the arrival of the Pilgrims off Long Point.

The monument is an almost exact reproduction of the Torre del Mangia in Sienna, and similar to the design of the campanile of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence. For those who hold such architecture strange in a town of such setting and history, its design was chosen because its austere beauty recommended itself forcefully to the engineers and architects.

The inclined way over which it is approached is reminiscent of that by which the Campanile San Marco in Venice is reached, a way up which Napoleon is commonly held to have ridden on horseback.

Tops Bunker Hill Shaft
The granite shaft rises 252 feet into the air, 30 feet higher than the Bunker Hill Monument. It was dedicated in 1910 by the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association, which had received a grant from the Government.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.



A SPIRIT OF GENUINE HELPFULNESS.
A KNACK OF PLEASING.
LITTLE TOUCHES THAT MEAN SO MUCH IN A PATRON'S APPEARANCE.

These are some of the characteristics of the beauty parlor of the Carlson Sisters, one of the leading establishments of Greater New York.

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chronicler of the times has pointed out that "fluctuation as a dominant characteristic of Provincetown history: fluctuation as regards both land and those who settled upon it."

The sand, of which some ingenious statistician has reckoned 2,000,000 tons are displaced annually, which drifts under the houses and over the gardens; which scours the windows to opacity and buries driftwood and uncovers the roots of trees; which first lures and then discourages inquiring prospective inhabitants—is, of course, responsible for the former phenomenon, and possibly for the latter. Race and soil have an intimate connection.

Adams Pays It Homage
John Quincy Adams wrote of "that immortal compact" the earliest example of a form of civil government, established by the act of the people to be governed, that it was "drawn up and signed in the cabin of the Mayflower when she lay at restless anchor in Provincetown Harbor."

"Perhaps," wrote Adams, "it was the only instance in human history of that positive, original social compact which speculative philosophers have imagined as the only legitimate source of government."

So the Pilgrim Monument looks down upon the place where a mechanism was set in motion to found the American Republic. Here men waded ashore to explore and women had their first New England wash day. Peregrine White was born in Provincetown harbor.

And upon the waters that flow over the place where the anchor of the Mayflower was cast the Pilgrim Monument looks down, a memorial to brave men and courageous women, a lesson in American history, a tribute to the past and an inspiration to the future.

MELBOURNE RESERVOIR CLOSED TEMPORARILY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Because of the rapidly increasing presence of algae in the Yan Yean reservoir, one of the principal units in Melbourne's water system, supplies from that reservoir to the city have been cut off.

Algae are microscopic fresh water plants, analogous to certain forms of seaweed. They are always present, to some extent, in reservoirs, and in normal quantities they serve the useful purpose of maintaining a state of balance with microscopical animal forms, thus preserving the purity of the water. Because of the almost perfect balance produced by this combination, Melbourne's water supply has long been noted as one of the purest in the world.

Provincetown is very proud that, although the Pilgrims did not stop in Provincetown, they did land first in America at Long Point. Indeed, one

providing the town would allow use of the tower for observation purposes in time of need.

In a way, the tower commemorates the arrival of many pilgrims for the time in 1604, and again in 1607, when Norsemen came into the harbor and hauled up their vessels for repairs, until the arrival of the Pilgrims in November of 1620, there were periodic visitations by explorers from over the seas.

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MANIU EXPLAINS REASON FOR TAX RISE IN RUMANIA

Must Come, Says Premier, to Settle Deficit Incurred by Liberal Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—How the present Government in Rumania is surmounting the difficulties of an almost desperate situation was described by the Prime Minister, Julliu Maniu, in a speech before Parliament just after the Opposition leaders, after criticizing the National Peasants régime, had withdrawn from Parliament.

The Liberals, Mr. Maniu declared, during their last decade of government left a deficit of more than 18,000,000,000 lei. Besides, he said, they have greatly reduced the capacity of the people to buy and thus to contribute indirect taxes.

In spite of that, the National-Peasant Government during every month of the past half year, except the two worst winter months, collected, he pointed out, more taxes than were ever taken in during the same period by preceding Liberal governments. Furthermore, the present state budget, amounting to 37,700,000,000 lei, is 1,225,000,000 lei less than that of the Liberals last year.

However, only 13,000,000,000 lei out of the total sum were received during the first half of the present year. During the next six months 18,000,000,000 lei will probably be received and another 2,000,000,000 lei after the close of the year.

This will account for 33,000,000,000 lei out of a total of 37,700,000,000 lei, leaving a deficit of 4,700,000,000 lei. This will be covered in the following manner:
A saving of 800,000,000 lei has already been provided for by economies in the various ministries and by the dismissal of superfluous officials, reducing the deficit to 3,900,000,000 lei. An additional 1,800,000,000 lei will

be raised by increased returns from better conducted state enterprises, by a juster levying of taxes and by increasing the price of the products sold by the state monopolies. This leaves a deficit of 2,300,000,000 lei which will have to be covered by increased taxation.

"This is unpleasant," said the Prime Minister, "but it is unavoidable. We must all make whatever sacrifices are necessary, because the honor, prosperity and economic security of Rumania require that at all costs we balance the budget."

After that he showed that by a series of new financial laws the Government was increasing the productive power of the population so that its standard of living would be raised and its capacity to consume and thus to contribute to the support of the state would be increased.

He also pointed out that by fundamental administrative reforms affecting the police, the gendarmes, local and district administration and the central authority the cost of government would be appreciably reduced and the efficiency of the administration greatly improved. Among other changes, seven ministries will be eliminated, making possible large economies.

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch National Committee has presented to headquarters of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, a painting by Storck of a scene in Amsterdam.

This painting, which represents a naval display during Peter the Great's day in the Netherlands, said Rud H. du Mosch, chairman of the committee, in making the presentation, "symbolizes the international spirit in economic affairs. This ruler saw the need to obtain first-hand information about ship building in another country. His aim, as everyone knows, was to develop a fleet and insure the increased trade relations essential to the prosperity of his country."

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ARKANSAS GAINS FEDERAL AID FOR SMALL SCHOOLS

Alters Educational Plan So As to Be Eligible for Education Fund

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A new plan in agricultural education has been adopted in Arkansas under which benefits of the federal Smith-Hughes vocational agricultural fund are being extended to rural schools too small to qualify for regular departments within the provisions of the act of Congress.

Millions of dollars annually are being distributed to the states under the Smith-Hughes Act, adopted February, 1917, the purpose of which is to promote vocational education in agriculture, trades and industries, and also home economics.

In each school the department is under the direction of a full-time instructor, half of whose salary is paid from the Smith-Hughes fund, through the State Department of Education, and half by the county. Under the new plan a part of the Smith-Hughes money allotted to the county is used to employ a general supervisor of agricultural education, whose business it is to superintend the work in the schools that are not large enough to justify the expense of an instructor of agriculture.

The rest of the money, supplemented by funds of the county and local communities, is used in a larger number of schools to pay the salaries of trained men who are qualified to serve as principals and who are also qualified to teach one or two classes in vocational agriculture.

DUTCH TRADE BODY PRESENTS PAINTING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMSTERDAM—The Dutch National Committee has presented to headquarters of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, a painting by Storck of a scene in Amsterdam.

This painting, which represents a naval display during Peter the Great's day in the Netherlands, said Rud H. du Mosch, chairman of the committee, in making the presentation, "symbolizes the international spirit in economic affairs. This ruler saw the need to obtain first-hand information about ship building in another country. His aim, as everyone knows, was to develop a fleet and insure the increased trade relations essential to the prosperity of his country."

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Yellow Sweater

By L. E. FLACK

THAT lovely yellow sweater! she isn't sure. That's Aunt Merle for you. She won't give any hope if she isn't certain. Jane was pleasantly optimistic. "But you can't tell. He may come. Anyway Aunt Merle's quite a judge of music, herself, and she's heard that little prodigy of yours. I think she's a regular little genius. Oh, there's that old geom. gong. How I adore it!" and with a wry face, she raced down the hall. It was at the dress rehearsal that evening that Carlene almost gasped. Did the child intend to wear that—dark navy dress? She should have something light and summery. For a moment she thought hard. Then her eyes suddenly lighted.

The very thing! She murmured. The evening of the play was a lovely one. The players began to arrive early, and Carlene was there among the first. It was nearly 7 when Wilona came, and Carlene hurried her off to the dressing room.

But why—I'm all ready," Wilona protested. "No, not quite!" Carlene laughed. "Look what I've got for you." She held out a dainty white skirt, and the light yellow sweater. "It's a little gift," she explained. "Now, let me see, do they fit?"

There was a moment of surprised delight as they beheld the change. Wilona, a mere slip of a girl in white and pale yellow, its golden hue setting off her fairness more vividly.

"It's just perfect!" Carlene's admiring gaze brought a faint flush to the girl's cheeks. "It—It's wonderful of you. I—I could hardly bear to come in this old dress," Wilona confessed. "But it was all I had. But now—"

The door swung open. It was Jane Merton.

"They've come!" she burst out. "Oh, Wilona, how lovely! You'll take them all by storm. He's out there. Von Derick, in the front row!"

Wilona listened, half fascinated, half frightened as the news began to dawn on her. Von Derick—there! Von Derick! The great musician.

Just once she had seen him, heard him sing. Could she ever sing for such an audience? A queer, little dryness crept into her throat. A chance. Her chance!

After that it was all hustle and bustle. Carlene's fingers were busy helping the other players, but her eyes were all for Wilona. And Wilona was a calm peacefulness in her heart. She was to have the opportunity she had often hoped for. Her dream come true!

A Successful Debut
And, when her part came, and she walked out on the stage, slight, erect, it was not only Carlene who watched with bated breath. Never before had Wilona sung as she did that evening. It was scarcely a moment before the great Von Derick sat up, tense, his eyes on the singer, and when it was all over, they were crowded about Wilona. Carlene turned at the sound of Mrs. Lindy's voice to be presented to the great man.

"Your little friend," Von Derick indicated the fair girl still surrounded by the crowd, "is a splendid voice—oh, untutored now, but it has the promise, the possibilities. If she has not the money, I will arrange the lessons—oh!" He smiled quizzically at Carlene's bright brown eyes.

And under the friendly gaze, Carlene found herself telling the whole story.

"So that is the way, eh? Well, perhaps it can be arranged. And now, may I speak with the young lady, myself?"

Mrs. Lindy smiled at Carlene's happy face.

"Tell her I have a little surprise for her, too," she said pleasantly. And when the girl stood before them, quiet, a little shy, her pale cheeks flushed, Mrs. Lindy came forward with a motherly hand.

"You are to have your chance, Miss Merle," she smiled. "Herr Von Derick wishes to make arrangements concerning your vocal lessons, but first let me suggest that you make your home with us. We have a large house, and there will be many little ways in which you can help me. There will be high school in the afternoon, vocal lessons in the afternoon, and—"

"After that it was a whirl—the planning. Von Derick's congratulations, the leaving. It was at the door that the bright-eyed girl stopped a moment to give Carlene's hand a heartfelt squeeze.

"I never can thank you!" There were tears in the starry eyes. "Carlene Bennett, I—I'll never forget what you have done for me! You gave me my chance and, she indicated the sweater, "you made it possible for me to take it. I never could like to thank you. I'll wear that blue!" The voice broke.

Impetuously Carlene stooped over to kiss the flushed cheek.

"The magic of a yellow sweater!" she said, happily.

It was three days later that Carlene had an inspiration. She had been glancing over the evening paper, and paused at an item stating that Mrs. Lindy of the city would be the guest of the Mertons the following week.

"Mrs. Lindy—Jane Merton's aunt. Why, she's helped several girls with their music. I'll write a note to her this evening and ask—"

Carlene almost gasped at the audacity of her suggestion—"ask her if she can get that famous singing teacher, Von Derick, to come with her."

It was an exciting week for Carlene. The check arrived on Tuesday, and promptly that afternoon Carlene stopped in at Graham's for the sweater.

"I'll wear it to the play," she told her mother happily.

Three evenings that week Carlene accompanied Anna to Brea, and helped with the amateur performance. She did not say a word of her hopes to Wilona. Of course, it was almost too much to expect that Mrs. Lindy could persuade the great musician to come. Girlish enthusiasm. He would not. It was that. But still they must do their very best. And at least Mrs. Lindy would be there. She was sure of that.

Carlene thought of Mrs. Lindy's wonderful home, the great music room, with the grand piano. Just once had she been there, when she and Jane Merton had gone to the city for a day and had had luncheon at the spacious home.

It was on Thursday that she met Jane in the high school hall. "I've been looking all over for you," Jane declared. "Aunt Merle's coming. I had a telegram only this morning."

"And Von Derick?" Carlene felt her heart sinking.

"Didn't say a word. That means



Above: The Beautiful Harbor of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, as Seen From the Punchbowl, an Extinct Volcano, Back of the Town.
Left: Bathing Enjoying the Surf at Waikiki Beach, Near Honolulu, Where One May Swim in Comfort the Year Around.



A Visit to Honolulu

JANE tore open her envelope joyfully. "A letter from my Mail Bag friend!" she cried. "Judy says she will meet the boat when we get to Honolulu."

"I've been looking at the globe," the observed Dick. "Believe me, it's some trip to the Hawaiian Islands—2000 miles."

"Don't you want to go?" Dick bristled. "Silly question!" "Judy has a brother, you know. His hobby is surfboard riding."

"Not so slow," Dick commented. "I've watched the fellows in pictures. I wonder how they ever do it."

A month later Jean's and Dick's family was sailing into Honolulu harbor. Rainbows arched the fresh green hills and a gentle breeze beat the lovely palm trees in a nodding welcome.

"It looks like fairy land," breathed Jean. "A bright, happy fairyland."

"Maybe," said Dick, "but over there is a real Judy waving two little flags as she promised she would."

Sure enough, there stood a young girl on the wharf, her arms flung with flowers, and a welcoming smile on her face. She was waving two tiny flags.

In her going to be the guide and show you everything," said a boy who came running up. "I'm Bill."

A broad grin spread over Dick's face. "You did get my letter, didn't you?"

"Sure, and I've got my hat on back—just as you said. Didn't you know me?" Bill was breathless.

"I do now," answered Dick. "You see, I've just had a chance to look at you. Jean is here, too. We've got a whole week."

Early the next morning the four started out on a sight-seeing tour.

"What would you like to see?" demanded Bill.

"Everything that isn't like Chicago," said Dick. "You see, we've seen Chicago."

A Sight-Seeing Trip
Bill provided a very thorough guide. Friends didn't arrive from the States every day, and it was great to have visitors your own age while the grown-ups were busy.

"Do you see that sign?" he asked them as they passed a small park. "It says: 'Do not walk on the grass' and it says it in five different languages."

"Are there so many different kinds of people living in the Hawaiian Islands?" asked Dick.

"Mostly Japanese, about half," Bill stated. "There are some Chinese, some Portuguese, only 15 per cent native Hawaiians and about 12 per cent English-speaking people."

"I like to seem them all in their own kind of clothes. It is like visiting five countries all at once," said Jean.

"Everything's up to date over here now," said Bill quickly. "Once the natives lived in grass houses. In those days they made their clothes out of a sort of paper called tapa cloth, which was really the bark of a small bush pounded into pulp and stained in fancy patterns with juices from bark and seeds. There is some of it now."

Dick went in to one of the little shops and bought a couple of yards of the stiff tapa cloth to take home.

"When they wanted an especially strong piece of cloth they pounded two thicknesses together," Bill added.

"That was a funny way to sew," laughed Jean.

"Now I should like to show you the fish," said Judy as they left the observed Dick. "Believe me, it's some trip to the Hawaiian Islands—2000 miles."

Everybody laughed but they followed Judy into the Aquarium. Dick and Jean stood speechless. There were fish in every color of the rainbow and of every sort of shape. Some were round and some were quite flat and had trimmings that looked like those on ladies' bonnets. Some were striped with royal blue, others were orange and scarlet plaids, and some had black and red polka-dots.

"I just don't believe they are real," decided Dick. "They're painted up some way."

"They're real, all right," Hill insisted. "Even this old squid over here that looks as if he's turned winged. But there are many more things to see," he reminded them.

There were the great pineapple and sugar plantations, and the rice fields, with their irrigating systems. These were all very interesting, but perhaps the banana fields and coconut palms were more fun. Bill climbed the arched trunk of a swaying coconut palm tree and brought down one of the coconuts. It took a good sharp knife to open its heavy husk and get out the light yellow ball that was all rough on the outside. He passed it over to Dick. As each one took a turn handling it, it turned brown in spots until it was finally brown all over and whistled like the coconut we know. Bill punched the eyes and poured out about a quart of milk.

"The coconut is a wonderful tree," explained Bill. "When you take the soft pulp out of the inside you can make a drink out of it. It's called 'coconut milk' and it's very good. When the leaves are fresh they can be cooked like cabbage, and when dry they are sometimes woven together for fences, hats, fish nets or bedding. You can make a good cable for anchoring boats by soaking and twisting the husks together. But I've saved the best to the last—come on!"

"What can it be?" asked Jean who felt she had already seen so much.

Insect Samsons

In proportion to their size and weight insects are by far the strongest of living things. A horse can draw about five times its own weight, but a bee can draw more than 20 times its own weight with ease. A caterpillar has been shown to be capable of pulling 25 times its own weight, while a "blue bottle" fly is able to drag more than 150 times its own weight.

A small horn beetle weighing but two grammes will alternately raise and lower a piece of stick weighing 200 times as much as itself. In order to rival such a feat a man would have to lift a railway truck laden with about eight tons of coal.

In feats of agility the insect is equally in advance of mankind. Several of the smaller species of grasshoppers are able to jump as much as 200 times their own length. Man's best effort is about four times his own length. To emulate the grasshopper, he would have to clear a width of just under a quarter of a mile.

We admire the amazing flight of such birds as the swallow. But watch a dragon fly hawking over a pond and you will realize at once that here is a much more marvelous performance. The "hover-fly" is possessed of a speed even more miraculous, for the eye cannot follow its startling dashes through the air. Its speed exceeds that of any other living thing.

In the matter of architecture and engineering, insects are as far ahead of man as they are in muscular strength. The white ant raises its hills to a height of 15 feet, and constructs them so strongly that even a heavy beast, such as a buffalo, can stand on them without breaking them down.

The pyramid of Cheops is but 90 times the height of man, but these ant hills are more than 600 times the height of their tiny builders.

Word Building
Fill the first blank with a one-letter word, and add a letter for each following blank.

... child or ... adult ... with ease ... the horizon with a telescope, and there will be ... possibility that any object can escape the vision.

"You know, when a ship sails we give them to our friends with all our love woven in," said Judy.

And when in a few days a ship was sailing, Jean took Jean and Dick and their parents back to San Francisco. There was music at the wharf. There were rainbows and warm mists. Jean was covered with garlands of flowers.

"A wonderful week in fairyland," she whispered to Judy, "but if I didn't go back we couldn't exchange letters, could we?"

"I'm going to make a surfboard," called Dick as the boat pulled out. "I've got the dimensions in my pocket. When you come to see me, Bill—I'll be ready for you."

Games Played With Pebbles
THERE are ever so many interesting games to be played with pebbles which can be easily found. These are some of the games which require no elaborate preparations and give no end of fun.

Pebble Chase: All the players, except one, stand around in a circle. Each extends his hands before him with the palms facing each other. The one who is "it" is provided with a small smooth pebble which he holds between the palms of his two hands. He goes around the group pretending to drop the pebble into each pair of hands, and finally really dropping it. The greatest secret must be maintained to conceal the real whereabouts of the pebble. As soon as a player is suspected of having received the pebble the others of the group must give him a chase. If he is caught before he is able to return the pebble to the leader, he must become "it" for the next game. If he gets the pebble safely back, the original leader must take another turn. When chase is given someone who is suspected of having received the pebble but, who really has not gotten it, the one who started the chase is at fault and must become "it" for the next game.

Kissing the Blarney Stone: A smooth white pebble is placed on top of a small table. This is to represent the Blarney stone. The players are divided into two groups of equal number. Each member of each group is then blindfolded, and given a chance to kiss the Blarney stone. No one is allowed to use hands to help locate the stone. Three attempts only may be made by each person. Someone, previously appointed, keeps score for both sides, crediting with one point whenever a member succeeds in making stone and kisses meet.

Pebble Snap: The players sit in a circle on the ground. One of their number is selected to throw the handful of pebbles (previously gathered for the purpose) in the center of the ring. The pebbles should be thrown somewhat after the fashion of "jack straws," and should not be too widely separated from each other. This player draws his finger between any two of the pebbles which he may choose, snapping one to snap one of the stones chosen against the other by pressing it lightly with his finger. If he succeeds he takes both stones, draws his finger between two other stones and proceeds as before. If he fails to hit his stone, another member of the group tries his luck. The one having the most pebbles at the end of the game wins.

Pebble Pitch: Make a small hole in the ground. Divide the players into two groups of equal size and see that all players are provided with half a dozen small pebbles. The first group then encircles the hole, standing some distance back from it. At a given signal all start throwing their pebbles into the hole. Count is made and the side credited with the number of pebbles it has succeeded in getting into the hole. The other side then proceeds in like manner. The side having the highest count wins the game.

Pebble Walk: Line up the contestants at one end of the room. Directly in front of each place a straight line of pebbles about 10 inches apart leading to the opposite side of the room, which is to be the goal. At a given signal the contestants start walking along the line marked out by the pebbles, taking great care not to touch any of them, and not to step over more than one at a time. The person who first reaches the opposite end of the room without having broken a rule wins the contest. Anyone who touches a pebble must go back to the goal and start over.

Pebble Dip Race: Have a number of smooth pebbles in a bowl. The contestants, one at a time, thrust their right hands, palm downward, into the pebbles and endeavor to bring up as many as possible upon the backs of their hands. Each then walks rapidly around the room, trying to keep all the pebbles scooped up from falling off his hand. The one who succeeds in bringing the most pebbles back to the starting point wins the race.

The Mail Bag

Johannesburg, South Africa.

Dear Editor:

I have been very anxious for some time to correspond with girls of my own age outside South Africa, but have no means of doing so. A few days ago, a friend of mine, who is a regular subscriber to the Monitor, told me how she enjoys writing to others through your Mail Bag. I was very interested, and asked her if she would mind giving me the address of someone with whom I might correspond. She very kindly told me of Olga K. who lives in Budapest, Hungary, and I herewith enclose a letter for her.

Would it be possible for me to correspond with other young girls of from 17 to 20 years through your Mail Bag, although we do not subscribe to the Monitor? I am 19 and my sister, Marie, who is 17 years old, would also like some correspondents.

Eveline P.

Portland, Oregon.

Dear Editor:

Some weeks ago I wrote my first Mail Bag letter to a boy of my age in Greece, and a few days ago received such an interesting letter from him and, of course, have answered it. Several people in my neighborhood have been greatly interested in reading this letter.

In a letter I read in the Mail Bag this week I find that some pupils in high school here in my own home town have a class in astronomy in the high school, and I shall try and make use of this information as I am very much interested in astronomy and believe it would be of great help to me in my work.

Each summer I go to sea and earn the money necessary to buy the extras for my school work. I am now 18, and this is my fourth season. Besides earning some money, I have made progress in other ways and have seen quite a little of the near-by countries that will permit my return by school time.

My first season I went as mess boy on a freight boat, through the Panama Canal, going to Boston, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, where I saw most of the Exposition.

The next season I went to the northern part of South America and had gained experience and papers so that I could be termed an able-bodied seaman, with better work and better pay.

Last year I took a splendid ship, the City of Los Angeles, when she made a good-will trip, stopping in twenty-two ports of South America. Soon after my return I found a good article in The Christian Science Monitor in the section called "In The Ship Lane," telling of this trip.

This year I am on a passenger ship on the West Coast and am classed as quartermaster. I am greatly interested in boys of my age of other countries and am indeed glad to write them and tell them of this beautiful Oregon country and something of my travels.

John D.

Wolverton, Bucks, England

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Monitor, and especially the Mail Bag letters, which are always very interesting.

We have a Christian Science Sunday School in our small community here, and now we have eight pupils. Wolverton is only a small town, and its chief industry is the repairing of carriages and wagons of the London Midland & Scottish Railway Company. There are a very large number of large printing works here, and most of the girls work in this factory as soon as they have left school.

I am 18 years of age, and am very

The Editor wishes to thank the following for their letters:
Eveline P., Portland, Ore.
Happy S., Los Angeles, Calif.
Barbara R., Waterbury, Conn.
Edith L., Westfield, Mass.
Jewel B., Philadelphia, Pa. (Thank you for sending the verses, Jewel.)

Will the following please send in their addresses, as there are letters waiting for them?
Vivian B., San Antonio, Tex.
Ellwood M., Detroit, Mich.
Gaylord O., Glendale, Calif.
Sally V., Cranston, R.I.
Birdie M., Detroit, Mich.

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THE HOME FORUM

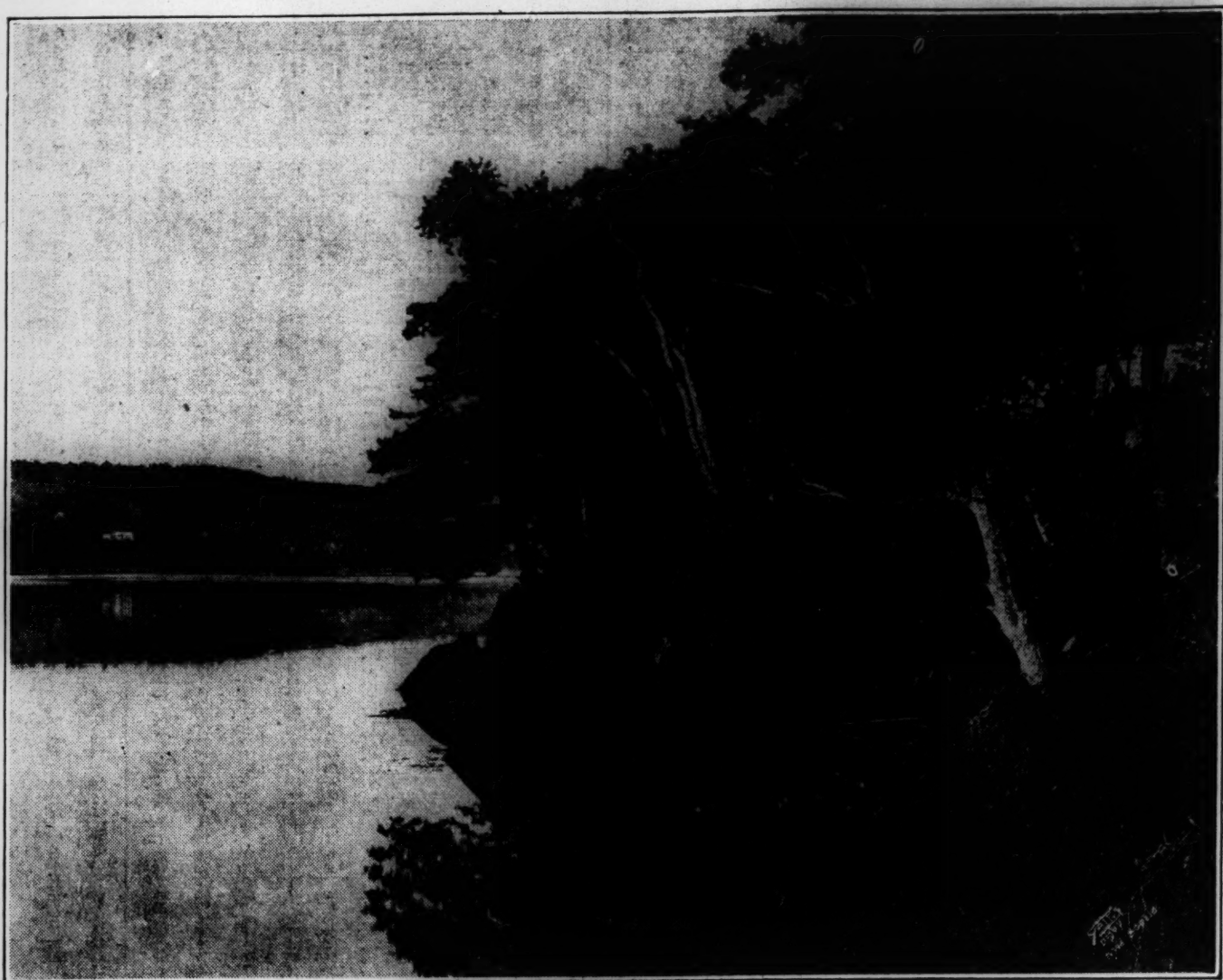
The Levite at the Plow

Ah me, I work the furrow with the plow,
Where once the holy temple courts I trode,
The level field my humble task is now,
My work to see its acres tilled and sowed.
Where is the glory that the Lord bestowed
On Israel's folk? Where are the tithes they gave
To Him? The priestly office that they owed
In incense and in sacrifice, they crave
No more, to sin and idols now become a slave.

Oh, might I rear an altar here,
To serve my Lord, a Levite of the land,
And use the inheritance I once held dear,
But still I am His heir, His blessings dear,
Once given, I need not them again demand;
For there might pass from Zion's hill,
One Jew, whom I could serve, were it God's command,
As once I served the tribes of Israel,
And so, in rites and prayers, the ancient law fulfill.

Behold, a Levite of the Lord again,
In these last years, I now am called to be
Though not in temples I shall serve His men.
One said, "Come, thou shalt make the blind to see,
The dead to rise, the lame to walk, with me,
By road and street, we find God's altar laid,
The hillside is become our sanctuary,
And Israel's tribes have Him their high priest made,
Whose coming to their ancient hope seemed long delayed.

MARGARET TROILI CAMPBELL.



White Birches, Nova Scotia

A Lover of the Soil

A lover of the soil was Uncle Will.
He made his home in one of those
picturesque English villages, where
every cottage has its flower plot. But
the tiny plot did not suffice for Uncle
Will; he rented a piece of ground
on the outskirts of the village. When
his day's work was done,—hard work,
to do—thither he betook himself to
till the soil during the long,
beautiful hours of twilight; for, in
that part of England, it is truly said:
May, June and July,
Daylight never leaves the sky.

By pretty lanes, past cottages with
thatched roofs, low lintels and dia-
mond-paned windows, a person
reached the open road beside which
grew Uncle Will's garden. It was a
langorous summer evening, the
slanting rays of the sun converting
the landscape to gold. There was
such stillness that the sound of one's
footsteps and the gentle swishing of
leaves as Uncle Will pursued his
ministrations among them, positively
seemed to echo. No droning of in-
sects, not even the chirping of birds
at this sunset hour. Was it the still-
ness which made the perfume of the
flowers so noticeable?

What a garden! No formal par-
terre, laid out in carefully outlined
flower beds, cunningly intersected
with geometrical paved walks; just
rows and rows of flowers with trod-
den paths between the rows. Wall-
flowers, was ever richness like those
brown velvet petals!—sweet William,
nasturtiums, stocks, gillyflowers,
pink, black-eyed Susan, hollyhocks,
southernwood. No nosegay of Uncle
Will's was complete without some
sprigs of southernwood with its un-
forgettable spicy odor; all the well-
loved, old-fashioned flowers, as well
as the roses which are always in
fashion were there.

Wandering along the paths, stand-
ing still and looking over the beau-
tiful landscape, drenched as it was in
soft color, one thirstily drank in the
scent. "C-r-a-a-k-e, c-r-a-a-k-e!"
sounded startlingly near, then was
repeated at a distance; for the corn-
crake is the ventriloquist among
birds. The sunlight faded, the silhou-
ette of a young moon appeared, the
corn-crake ceased, Uncle Will straight-
ened up and surveyed his domain;
and suddenly, from the woods on the
hill beyond, came the liquid note of
the cuckoo!

Chastened by parody, the magic of
this call is known only to the initi-
ate, to those who may have heard it
in that reverential hour of twilight
and profound silence. The pathetic
yet tranquil sweetness, the singularly
touching quality of those jewel-like
notes, can never be conveyed in
words.
How could one know that the day
one visited Uncle Will's garden, in
response to a hospitable invitation,
would be a day memorable? How
could one foresee that ever after he
should recur in thought to that twi-
light scene as to an interval of peace?
So it is that one comes all unaware
upon his most transcendent experi-
ences.

Slender white fingers
Pointing through the pines
To the blue stillness
Of a cloud-tossed sky,
Bending far over
Rocky, age-worn cliffs
To mirror their reflection
Clearly forth
In the deep waters
Of the quiet bay.

In friendly clusters,
All along the cliffs,
Slim birch trees,
Like young maidens
In white gowns,
Sway softly in the hush
Of noonday's breeze
Or bend far down
Beneath the southwest gales
That tear so swiftly
Through the sighing pines.

Oh, white birch trees,
You are so slim and gay:
As if when nature looked
On these gaunt cliffs
Topped by the dark green
Of the northern pine,
She softened the bleak harsh-
ness of the coast
With slender birch trees,
In white, silvery gowns.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

The Art of Acting

I have been for many years a
stage professional and have had at
that time considerable experience;
but regarding the method whereby
success as an actor may be achieved
general evidence. I have noticed,
however, that those who strive ear-
nestly to make progress in their
art, and who studiously refrain from
annexing themselves to the notion
that they are the greatest people
in the business—these usually suc-
ceed.

It has been suggested that from
my vantage point of age and sup-
posed experience I should tender
some advice to young actors. I would
be glad to do so, did I not feel that
comment would be invoked as to
how, where and whence I derived
my knowledge and assurance of be-
ing able to teach. A few added lines
to those I have already offered will,
I think, suffice.
Real actors, like real singers, as
I have before stated, are not made.
They are like melodies, they are
born, discovered and improved. In-
nate modesty prevents me from sug-
gesting a striking example. An editor
once wrote me asking the favor of
three hundred words, stating what
constituted the art of acting, a ques-
tion he was asking of all of the lead-
ing actors. I replied that I had never
written three hundred words for pub-
lication in my life, but I thought I
could give him the essence of the
true art of acting in considerably
less space, and it was this: "The art
of acting is the art of seeming
natural."

I never learned whether it was
published, but I have been great-
ly elated, in reading lately an extract
from the words of Coquelin, the great
French actor in which he stated, al-
most identically, the same idea. At
all events, I feel quite sure that with
the recipes I have given, the young
actor is fully equipped for success.
—From "Reminiscences of Henry
Clay Barnabee." Edited by GEORGE
LEON VARNY.

Orchestral Instruments

The modern orchestra, if we
reckon the military band which is
often introduced on the stage, and
the organ which is sometimes heard
at the back of the stage, includes
every available instrument that is
known except the piano; which is an
orchestra on a reduced scale, but in-
effective and useless as an orches-
tral unit in the midst of so many in-
struments of superior sonority. The
piano, employed in France until the
time of Gluck, in Italy until that of
Rossini, for accompanying recita-
tive, is now banished generally from
the orchestra, though it occasionally
figures as a sort of non-combatant at
the conductor's desk, where it may
serve at need to bring back an erring
violinist to the sense of musical prop-
riety. Even in the "Barber of Se-
ville," the piano to which Rossini
sings her music lesson is dumb. Al-
ways goes through the pantomime
of a pianist, but the sound is the
sound of the orchestra.

The history of some individual in-
struments has been written, notably
that of the violin. But I know of no
history of the orchestra—say from
the day of Nebuchadnezzar to Na-
buchadnezzar, from sackbuts and
salteries to trombones and opheli-
cleides, cornets, saxhorns, saxotubes,
and all kinds of saxophonous in-
struments.

However, up to about the middle
of the eighteenth century the Italian
orchestra, to judge by Pergolesi's
"Serva Padrona," as executed in 1862
in Paris, consisted entirely of
stringed instruments. Few of the
wind instruments now used in or-
chestras were known, and of those
that were known fewer still had been
sufficiently perfected for artistic
purposes. Hautboys, bassoons
were the first wind instruments ad-
mitted into Italian orchestras to vary
the monotony inseparable from the
use of stringed instruments alone.

The clarinet was not invented
until the end of the seventeenth cen-
tury, and was not recognized until
long afterward, even in Germany, as
an orchestral instrument. It was in-
troduced into French orchestras
toward the end of the eighteenth
century. In Italy it was sparingly
used, and never as a solo instrument
until Rossini's time.
With the exception of Hautboys
and bassoons, no wind instrument
seems to have come from the Italians.
The so-called "German flute," as dis-
tinguished from the old flute with a
mouth-piece, a sort of flageolet, was
perfected by the celebrated Quantz,
the friend and music-master of Fred-
erick the Great, and like all wind
instruments, it has been much im-
proved during the present century.
The horn, known in England as the
"French horn," in France, as the
cor de chasse, was at first looked
upon as an instrument to be sounded
only in the woods and plains among
dogs and horses. The Germans, at
the French, made it available for
orchestral purposes; but in Italy
brass instruments of every descrip-
tion were long regarded as fit for
only the use of sportsmen and sol-
diers. Wind instruments in wood
were thought more tolerable, and
after hautboys and bassoons, flutes
and clarinets crept in—the flute to
be in time followed by its direct
descendant, the piccolo.
Gluck invaded the orchestra of the
New Lotus-Eaters.

French opera with trombones, cym-
bals, and the big drum, in the year
1774, when he at the same time
ejected the harpsichord, the piano
of the period. Thirteen years later
Mozart's trombones in "Don Gio-
vanni" were considered a novelty at
the Italian opera of Vienna.

With the exception of opheli-
cleides, cornets-a-piston, and the
constantly increasing family of sax-
horns, Rossini, in his latest Italian
operas, used all the instruments that
are known in the present day, and
used them freely with all sorts of
new combinations. It was not for
nothing that he and his father had
played the horn together when the
young Rossini was gaining his ear-
liest experience of orchestral effects.

—From "The Life of Rossini," by H.
SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.

Into the Sahara

The train from Sfax to Gabes was
even less in a hurry than the other
one, but we had provided ourselves
with chocolate and biscuits, having
been warned, and we were perfectly
happy. Every now and then, loiter-
ing through the golden light of late
afternoon, we caught sight of little
pictures that seemed to have been
staged for us. There was a Bedouin
girl in gorgeous blue rags—the un-
comely blue of Renaissance paint-
ers—watching us with a modest arm
flung over her head to hide it. It was
a face worth hiding, too, and worth
showing, for that matter, even
though the round cheeks were deeply
tattooed in dark blue.

From time to time we caught sight
of a shapeless creature in a burnous
the colour of the sand, mounted on
the back of a pathetic little black as-
s that seemed to be bending beneath
his weight. And then four solemn
camels loping one behind the other,
bearing fantastic loads of hun-
dreds of white clay gargoules—
those glorious jars, the shape of
Greek amphora, that keep water cool
as though drawn from an Artesian
well, even in the full heat of summer.
And as the character of the country
changed—for there were no more
olive trees, nothing but scattered
palms and dusty cactus plants—it
seemed to me the people changed too.
There were no more white robes,
only earth-coloured burnouses. Skins
were brown . . . instead of pale
olive, and here and there we saw
thick lips and a coal-black gloss
on the skin that came from Negro
blood. There was plenty of time to
observe all this as we went along,
for the train had now contracted a
habit of stopping at least twenty
minutes at each station—frequently
while the driver got down and par-
leyed with friends or had a drink
and about a quarter of an hour be-
tween each station, for no known
reason. On one occasion I saw a fam-
ily party descend with all their
household goods on their backs and
a brown baby swung in a red hand-
kerchief dangling dangerously from
his mother's arms. They moved off
slowly into the "bled," and faded into
the sandy distance, no but or
tent being visible.—DOROTHY BROOK
(MADAME LEON CHAVANNE), in "The
New Lotus-Eaters."

True Knowledge

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEFORE one can accept the
wonderful and profound state-
ment that God knows no evil,
and, furthermore, prove it to be de-
monstrably true, faith in the allness
of God, good, must needs pervade
consciousness. Students of natural
science receive on faith certain
assertions from which to advance;
likewise, the student of mathematics
unquestionably accepts the number
"one" as the basis from which to
work out problems and test the ex-
actness of numerical rules.

On page 275 of her textbook, "Sci-
ence and Health with Key to the
Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says: "The
starting-point of divine Science is
that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and
there is no other might nor Mind,
—that God is Love, and therefore He
is divine Principle. To grasp the reality
and order of being in its Science, you
must begin by reckoning God as the
divine Principle of all that really is."
Mrs. Eddy makes it abundantly clear
throughout her writings that her
knowledge of the Science of Mind
was gained by realizing the truth of
the account of creation given in the
first chapter of Genesis. Thereafter,
through reason and revelation, she
was enabled to establish, step by
step, the irrefutable logic of this
Science, and to demonstrate its truth
by healing the sick and regenerating
the sinner, thus patterning the work
of the master Metaphysician, Christ
Jesus, and becoming a great bene-
factress to mankind.

Acknowledging God, good, as All-
in-all, the only creator and source of
all existence, inevitably commands
confidence and trust in good, and
spiritualizes thought to the exclusion
of all erroneous concepts. Thus the
real man is seen consciously and in-
telligently to reflect the divine na-
ture, and so to be aware only of
spiritual perfection.

Did God know evil, man in His
image and likeness must eternally
manifest imperfection, for all that
God made is eternal. Where, then,
would be the world's hope of salva-
tion? Because God is infinite, All-
He can be conscious only of Himself
and His own perfect ideas. This brings
to light another great fundamental
fact. As in the so-called material
universe like produces like, so in the
spiritual realm cause and effect are
one in quality and quantity, as shown
in the Scriptural statements, "Whose
seed was in itself, after his kind,"
and, "So God created man in his own
image." It is inconceivable that God,
divine Love, would or could inflict
His own children with the capacity
or the desire to sin and, consequently,
to suffer, thereby introducing discord
into His own harmonious Being. God
is incapable of knowing or causing
evil, but good and because man is
the emanation of infinite Life, Truth,
and Love, he must be sinless, perfect,
happy, healthy, loving, and lovable.

I Visit Kandy

A huge omnibus rolled by in a
cloud of dust. Painted on its side in
large red letters was the one word:
"Kandy." I stared after the bus in
astonishment. Kandy!
"Why," I said to my companion,
"that's the place that Sinbad visited.
Do buses actually go there?"
He replied firmly that they did, and
added that he had never heard of
Sinbad, but that Kandy was, with-
out doubt, the most enchanting city
this side of heaven.

I told him that I could not possi-
bly pay his expenses to Kandy, and
he not only understood, but insisted
upon giving me the name and address
of a relative who lived there, and
who would be glad to take me in. I
thanked him warmly with two ruses,
and his kindness and generosity and
welfare were still going strong
when I jumped on the next bus and
waved farewell.

Just before sunset we came to
the top of a range of high moun-
tains. The countryside was spotted
with little ponds and a luxuriant
growth of tropical foliage, smother-
ing the hills into an undulating
blanket of greenery, stretched away
to a waste of white clouds that held
us in the sky. We spiraled higher,
a face worth hiding, too, and worth
showing, for that matter, even
though the round cheeks were deeply
tattooed in dark blue.

From time to time we caught sight
of a shapeless creature in a burnous
the colour of the sand, mounted on
the back of a pathetic little black as-
s that seemed to be bending beneath
his weight. And then four solemn
camels loping one behind the other,
bearing fantastic loads of hun-
dreds of white clay gargoules—
those glorious jars, the shape of
Greek amphora, that keep water cool
as though drawn from an Artesian
well, even in the full heat of summer.
And as the character of the country
changed—for there were no more
olive trees, nothing but scattered
palms and dusty cactus plants—it
seemed to me the people changed too.
There were no more white robes,
only earth-coloured burnouses. Skins
were brown . . . instead of pale
olive, and here and there we saw
thick lips and a coal-black gloss
on the skin that came from Negro
blood. There was plenty of time to
observe all this as we went along,
for the train had now contracted a
habit of stopping at least twenty
minutes at each station—frequently
while the driver got down and par-
leyed with friends or had a drink
and about a quarter of an hour be-
tween each station, for no known
reason. On one occasion I saw a fam-
ily party descend with all their
household goods on their backs and
a brown baby swung in a red hand-
kerchief dangling dangerously from
his mother's arms. They moved off
slowly into the "bled," and faded into
the sandy distance, no but or
tent being visible.—DOROTHY BROOK
(MADAME LEON CHAVANNE), in "The
New Lotus-Eaters."

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Wings of the Morning

LOOKING out at my eastern win-
dow in the early dawn I face a
world of mystery. Shadow and
Silence, those ancient and coeval
sisters, are wandering hand in hand
across the hills. Some kernel of
light, to be sure, is burning far away
there beyond the ranks of cloud;
darkness gives place to glimmer;
some detach themselves moment by
moment from misty backgrounds;
outlines of the hills are sketched in
firmer and darker lines against the
sky; but all this while the quiet re-
mains unbroken though expectant
—hushed, yet waiting for a voice.
Cattle are quiet in their stalls and
the little owls have long since ended
their complaint. Through all the
fields and woods goes up the still,
deep breathing of the night.

What voice will first break upon
the hush, answering that glimmer
from the east? What song will first
renew the unending antiquity of
light and sound? Ah! it must be
poorly as the infant beam that is
climbing now the rungs of yonder
cloud-ladder; it must be joyous as
morning light and innocent as early
dew. There must be no weight of ex-
perience and no fear-bought wisdom
in the voice that is to sound now,
ushering another day, but only tri-
umphant youth and its joy, only
simple gladness and its prophecy.
No nightingale can bring the dark-
ness up into the light; no hermit
thrush brooding over his long, long
thoughts can lead us on from night
into day; not even the blackbird or
the fluting oriole, romantic and self-
pleasing musicians as they are, can
sing the first song of the morning.

What is needed more than light, more
than wisdom, even more than beauty,
is forgetfulness of self—the power
and the will to erase all thought of
self in the presence of mystery and
miracle.

Silence and sound are worlds
apart—as far as darkness is from
light. What audacious voice will leap
that gap? While the dawn softly
brightens I listen more and more in-
tently, knowing that the voice will
soon be heard. Cattle are quiet in
their stalls. The little owls have long
since ended their complaint. Down
the slope of yonder eastern hill the
maiden day comes waking on sound-
less sandals, wrapped in a robe of
silver-gray.

And then, suddenly, the song! It
rises, and descends, and circles out-
ward from just above the field near
my window, but I cannot see the
singer though I hear and feel every
accent of his joy. Fearfully the song is,
and innocent, unfettered with wis-
dom, utterly self-forgetful, untainted
by yesterday. This day is being
greeted as though it were the only
day that earth had ever seen—as
though it had been foretold and
longed for through ages of darkness
as a thing indescribably beautiful
that would make the old world new.
And now that it has come at last, this
miracle of gray and rose furrowing
the eastern sky and flooding down
the valleys, no little watchman at
least, is awake to do it honor, one
tiny finger climbs the stairs of the

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STOCK MARKET

RISES LED BY STEEL COMMON

Utility, Copper, Motor, Rail Issues Move Ahead—Short Covering a Factor

NEW YORK (AP)—Speculative sentiment turned bullish in today's stock market on a combination of factors over the credit situation. Retention of the 1/2 per cent discount rate by the Bank of England, and a lowering in call money from 3 to 7 per cent helped to revive confidence, which had been badly shaken by the drastic break in the money market which large scale buying of the public utility stocks earlier in the week had caused. The sharp decline in prices earlier in the week apparently had corrected the market's weakened technical position and relieved the strain on the money market which large scale buying of the public utility stocks earlier in the week had caused.

Steel Common a Leader

Steel common, which Wall Street expects will split up next week, on up 1/4 points to a new high of 22 1/4 and then settled at 22 1/4. The steel common, which broke sharply yesterday, rallied 16 points. American Telephone moved up more than 4 points, and the steel common, which broke sharply yesterday, rallied 16 points. American Telephone moved up more than 4 points, and the steel common, which broke sharply yesterday, rallied 16 points.

Colliers & Aikman broke points

Colliers & Aikman broke points to a new low at 41. Weakness also cropped out in Motor Products A. M. Motors, American Light & Heat, and South American Company.

There was a general advance

in prices of favorite stocks in the final hour, with public utility shares leading. According to short covering, U. S. Steel got above 22 1/4, while Aikman rose 12 points to a new high at 27 1/4.

Bonds Are Bull

Bond prices moved steadily in an unduly dull and listless market today. The convertible moved in the smallest volume of the week during the early trading, which saw Aikman, which was 5 points higher, and the high of 167. These advances may be explained for stock after Dec. 1, 1930, on the basis of six shares for each \$100 bond.

Interest in railroad, industrial and utility markets was extremely high

and price changes ruled nominal. Some of the more speculative issues found a narrow market, North American Cement, for example, which was 1/2 point higher. Aikman, which was 1/2 point higher, and the high of 167. These advances may be explained for stock after Dec. 1, 1930, on the basis of six shares for each \$100 bond.

Steel Ingot production for the first seven months of this year has mounted to the record figure of 2,367,000 tons

A year ago the production was 2,060,671 for the corresponding period, which was less than the total of 2,867,174 tons reached at the end of June this year.

Steel Ingot production for the first seven months of this year has mounted to the record figure of 2,367,000 tons

According to figures released by the American Iron and Steel Institute for publication today, the Institute based its calculations on reports from 94.51 per cent of the steel-making plants.

Although the July output has been exceeded by four other months this year, it was higher than either January or February

of the first month of the year having been 4,243,844 tons, and for February 4,326,000 tons. The production of the July figures by slightly less than 100,000 tons, and the June figures were slightly more than 43,000 tons higher than the month just closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Bentz & Co., New York and Boston) Last Prev.

Oct. (old)	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Oct. (new)	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Jan.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Feb.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Mar.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Apr.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
May	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
June	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
July	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Aug.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Sept.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Oct.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Nov.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Dec.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Oct. (old) 18.15 18.15 18.15 18.15

Oct. (new)	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Jan.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Feb.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Mar.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Apr.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
May	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
June	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
July	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Aug.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Sept.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Oct.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Nov.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Dec.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Oct. (old) 18.15 18.15 18.15 18.15

Oct. (new)	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Jan.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Feb.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Mar.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Apr.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
May	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
June	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
July	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Aug.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Sept.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Oct.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Nov.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Dec.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15

CHICAGO BOARD

Oct. (old) 18.15 18.15 18.15 18.15

Oct. (new)	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Jan.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Feb.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Mar.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Apr.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
May	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
June	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
July	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Aug.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Sept.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Oct.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Nov.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Dec.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15

Wheat

Oct. (old) 18.15 18.15 18.15 18.15

Oct. (new)	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Jan.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Feb.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Mar.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Apr.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
May	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
June	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
July	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Aug.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Sept.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Oct.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Nov.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Dec.	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Alcoa	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Aluminum	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Can.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Steel	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Wire	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Zinc	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Copper	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Lead	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Tin	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Nickel	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Silver	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Gold	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Platinum	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Palladium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Iridium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Rhodium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Osmium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Selenium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Tellurium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Vanadium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Chromium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Manganese	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Iron	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Steel	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Wire	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Zinc	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Copper	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Lead	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
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Am. Palladium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Iridium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Rhodium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Osmium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Selenium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Tellurium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Vanadium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Chromium	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Manganese	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
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Am. Copper	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Lead	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Tin	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Nickel	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
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Am. Manganese	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Iron	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
Am. Steel	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	

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GARLAND, CALIF.—100-year garage, under second ownership 10 years. In business 25 years. Garage, 100 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, one of best made in city. Trade established. Will sell at \$10,000. About \$5000. KET ROUTE GARAGE, 100 Main St., New Bedford.

FOR SALE

HARTFORD, CONN.—High class hardware store, established 1870. In business 25 years. Good location. Good stock. Will sell at \$10,000. About \$5000. KET ROUTE GARAGE, 100 Main St., New Bedford.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenace Inc.
100 Main St., New Bedford.
Best House of furniture, highest standards, guaranteed value. Good location. Good stock. Will sell at \$10,000. About \$5000. KET ROUTE GARAGE, 100 Main St., New Bedford.

REAL ESTATE

BOSTON, CALIF.—Auctioneer. Real estate. Good location. Good stock. Will sell at \$10,000. About \$5000. KET ROUTE GARAGE, 100 Main St., New Bedford.

PASADENA RENTALS

Complete lists of furnished or unfurnished houses with prices, descriptions and photographs mailed on request. Write your requirements.

DOTTEN-VAN HOUTEN CO.

PASADENA, CALIF.
100 Main St., New Bedford.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

BOSTON, CALIF.—Auctioneer. Real estate. Good location. Good stock. Will sell at \$10,000. About \$5000. KET ROUTE GARAGE, 100 Main St., New Bedford.

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every country to sell our famous "Crown" brand of leather goods. Good location. Good stock. Will sell at \$10,000. About \$5000. KET ROUTE GARAGE, 100 Main St., New Bedford.

SALESMEN WANTED

BOSTON, CALIF.—Auctioneer. Real estate. Good location. Good stock. Will sell at \$10,000. About \$5000. KET ROUTE GARAGE, 100 Main St., New Bedford.

SERVICE BUREAUS

BOSTON, CALIF.—Auctioneer. Real estate. Good location. Good stock. Will sell at \$10,000. About \$5000. KET ROUTE GARAGE, 100 Main St., New Bedford.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Business Opportunity heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, CALIF.—Auctioneer. Real estate. Good location. Good stock. Will sell at \$10,000. About \$5000. KET ROUTE GARAGE, 100 Main St., New Bedford.

One Block Off Beacon Street

BOSTON, CALIF.—Auctioneer. Real estate. Good location. Good stock. Will sell at \$10,000. About \$5000. KET ROUTE GARAGE, 100 Main St., New Bedford.

Retail Stores Hear

BOSTON, CALIF.—Auctioneer. Real estate. Good location. Good stock. Will sell at \$10,000. About \$5000. KET ROUTE GARAGE, 100 Main St., New Bedford.

How to Treat Chains

BOSTON, CALIF.—Auctioneer. Real estate. Good location. Good stock. Will sell at \$10,000. About \$5000. KET ROUTE GARAGE, 100 Main St., New Bedford.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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How to Treat Chains

BOSTON, CALIF.—Auctioneer. Real estate. Good location. Good stock. Will sell at \$10,000. About \$5000. KET ROUTE GARAGE, 100 Main St., New Bedford.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT
MANHATTAN
Fine Shirts For Men

MKS&CO
Incorporated

August Sale of FURNITURE
Pieces for every room—for every need—for every one

HOWLAND'S

TOWE & KOHLMAIER
Tailors and Haberdashers

THE QUALITY STORE
1035 Broad Street - Opp. Post Office

Weston's
English Quality Biscuits

Clark's Pure Food Store

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps

WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.

Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably

Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT
The SPINNING WHEEL
REDDING RIDGE, CONN.

Luncheon Tea Dinner

GIFT SHOP
Danbury-Bridgeport Main Highway
Telephone: Redding 67

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

Food Products
Liedles's Delicatessen
48 WOOD AVENUE

EARL K. HAAG

INSURANCE
Specialist in

ESTATE SERVICE
Watson Bank Building Bar. 7606

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JOHNSON

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Tinning
Jobbing a Specialty

The Laundry with Quality and System
Telephone Bar. 2398

MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
864 Broad Street

LIEFELD BROS. Bridgeport, Conn.

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry

1134 Broad Street

HARTFORD
Hazel Young Cafeteria
15 Asylum Street
(Corner Building)

Noon Meal, 11:30-2 Night Meal, 5-7:30
Open Week Days

DENNISTON & SON
INSURANCE
SAFE, SURE SERVICE

955 Farmington Ave. 4-4007

Berth Bread Shop
1123 MAIN

PLUMBING and HEATING

Shaffer Construction Company
430 Ann Street (Rear)
2-5758

Beautiful Cut Steel Buckles
Hand Bags and Hosiery

JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 Trumbull Street

YE SANDWICH SHOPPE
West Hartford Center
Salads—Sandwiches—Candy

Blue Plate Dinners and Luncheons
Bessie's Pure Ice Cream

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor?
Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Connecticut

HARTFORD
GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
Specializing in Electrical Service for the Home

324 West Preston Street 6-3420

WITKOWER'S
G. F. WARFIELD & CO.
Established 1855

Booksellers and Stationers
77 and 79 Asylum Street
HARTFORD, CONN.
Receive new books on all subjects as soon as published

W. F. HAAS & SONS

Oriental and Domestic RUG CLEANERS
2404 Main St. Phone 2-0292

PARKING POLISHING SIMONIZING

The Auto Service Co.
180 Church St. Phone 6-4431
3 Minutes from Main Street

Isaac A. Allen & Son
Incorporated

Architects
MAJOR EARL C. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
100 FARMINGTON AVE. 2-2837

MERIDEN

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
EMERSON & WHITNEY
BROWN SHOE CO.
42 COLONY STREET

GREENBACKER

Quality Flowers
Tel. 724 Meriden

Perfection is Our Aim

The DOMESTIC LAUNDRY CO.
Laundries—Dry Cleaners

156 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for

Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

W. G. SCHWINK
Milk and Cream
Pasteurized or Raw

Phone 1661 MERIDEN

THE LITTLE SOMERS & HYATT COMPANY

DECORATORS and UPHOLSTERERS
76 E. Main Street Phone 296

MIDDLETOWN
When Going to the Shore

Stop at

MACK'S STORE
F. A. McMullen, Prop.

DELICATESSEN, ETC.
Magazines, Soda, Candy

2 Main St., cor. Union Phone 2786

PEEK FREAN BISCUIT

J. W. STUECK & SON
460 Main Street

Lerner's Fur Shop
Repairing, Remodeling
COLD STORAGE

501 Main Street Phone 403

Interwoven Socks

R.W. Camp Co.
412-416 MAIN STREET

THE MIDDLETOWN FISH MARKET
JOHN MOORE, Proprietor

Fresh Salt and Smoked Fish
Dressed, Chilled, Seasoned
Meats and Seafoods in Season
We receive fresh from Ocean, River and every market

Deposits, first five days of each month
commence interest the first day of such month. Dividends/Interest now payable quarterly, February, May, August and November.

THE MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK

S. Cappello Barber Shop
358 MAIN STREET
(4 Barbers)

Ladies' and Children's Hair-cutting a Specialty

THE

Whalen Dress Shop
DRESSES—SLIPS
COATS—SUITS

178 Court Street, Young Building

HALL'S MUSIC SHOP
"Everything in Music"
RADIOS

273 Main Street Next to P. O.

Murphy's Leather Store
SUMMER VACATION
We can supply your needs with
Luggage of All Kinds

191 Court Street

Connecticut

MIDDLETOWN
Keser's FLOWER SHOP
170 Court Street Telephone 1515

Queen Quality
PUMPS

THE LOGAN SHOE SHOP
Phone 415 334 Main Street

SIMON EDELBERG

Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing,
Repairing and Fur Remodeling
105 COLLEGE STREET
Phone 2217

NEW BRITAIN

Try One of Our Popular Four
Wet Wash
Wet Wash with 12 Hats
Thrifty Service
Soft Dry

121 SMALLEY ST. Tel. 2800

HELEN PHILLIPS BOOKS & GIFTS STATIONERY
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

NOW IN PROGRESS

AUGUST FUR SALE
For Safe Dealings—See
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
70 W. MAIN STREET
NEW BRITAIN, CT.

WALLPAPER PAINTS
Artists' Materials of Proven Quality
"THE PAINT STORE"

Oldest in New Britain
Morgan Kingsley & Thompson, Inc.
411 Main St. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

COAL

Take advantage of our
summer prices for your best coal.
Berson Brothers
Coal—Oil—Gasoline
Office & Yard 50 Harvard
St., near East Main St.
Tel. 1811-1812

H. T. DONNELLY CO.
BOSTON STORE

Quality Service Value
208 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

THE EDW. MALLEY & CO.
August Sale

Blankets, Bedding and Linens

An Annual Event of Outstanding Importance to the Housewife Who Appreciates Fine Quality

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM

FURNITURE RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

MORY'S BAKERY
Quality Bakers Since 1888

DELICATESSEN
Alberto Aders & Co. Spices
Monarch Brand Goods
Nationally Advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor

122 STATE STREET 2-0528

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street

COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

NOXON THE HATTER
HATS CLEANED
BLOCKED, REMODELED
CUSTOM-MADE HATS

94 Church St., 30 Years in Business

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDE HARDE WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

MARY LYONS SPECIALTY SHOPPE
MILLINERY DRESSES

888 Orange Street 2-0608

BEACH & GORMAN
Exclusive Hair Dressing

Established 1906
956 Chapel St. Liberty 4544

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN
Get Ready for Your Good Times
Here is the place to get ready for your vacation needs.

Our five floors are an exposition of fineness in the correct things for the well dressed man.

We have put much thought into our purchases. They are to your advantage.

85-89 CHURCH STREET

PRODUCTS Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Abound in Our

GROCERY SHOP
Educator Toasters and Cape Cod Cookies

Chivers' Old English Marmalade
LaChoy Chinese Food Products
Bensdorf's Royal Dutch Cocoa

SHARTENBERG'S
Shoes for Men and Women

WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
830 CHAPEL STREET

We carry Cinderella Dressing—Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN BROWN, INC.
FINE LEATHERWARE
153-157 GEORGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Arch Preserver Shoes
for MEN and WOMEN

EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
36 Temple Street

M. H. KEBABIAN IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs

EXPERT REPAIRING and WASHING
71 ELM STREET 3-0535

HARRIS-HART CO.
Fancy Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts

2-10 Winchester Ave. Lib. 7005

Telephone Delivery Everywhere

Coomb's "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel Street

SHOE REPAIRING HAT RENOVATING
New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.

128 TEMPLE STREET 3-0500

NEW LONDON

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
State Street, Near Post Office
Plan Your Vacation Trip Through Our Travel and Vacation Club Department

Everything for Athletics at the

SPORTING GOODS STORE
Agents of A. G. Spalding & Co.
73 STATE ST., NEW LONDON, CONN.

THE BOOKSHOP INC.
Books for Everybody

Cards—Gifts—Stationery
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

People's Shoe Store
58 Bank St., New London, Ct.

Men's and Ladies' Fine Shoes
Ladies' Fine Hosiery

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

ALBANY

11 1/2%
A difference a Bank Account makes!

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
100 N. Broadway
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

MILLER'S, INC.
100 N. Broadway
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

Millinery
Dresses
Accessories
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

Danker
100 N. Broadway
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

Flowers
For Every Occasion
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

HARVEY'S GARAGE
100 N. Broadway
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

Channel Lumber Co.
100 N. Broadway
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

BRONXVILLE
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

WESTCHESTER
LUMBER COMPANY
100 N. Broadway
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

Quality Coal
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

BRONXVILLE GARAGE CO., INC.
100 N. Broadway
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

For Service and Quality
Chambers Pharmacy
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

PERMANENT WAVING
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

SARA H. FRY
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

D. STRUSS, Inc.
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

Gunning's Little Shoppe
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

NIGHTS
SLIPPERS
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

BUFFALO
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

Central
DRY CLEANING CO.
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

MAUSER'S GREENHOUSE
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

EUGENE B. CADWELL
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

KINMORE
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

WILGERS
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
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PRINTING
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EMIRA
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

ELMIRA

The Gorton Company
107 E. WATER STREET
Elmira New York's
Quality Woman's Shop

ISZARD'S
A modern, new department store
including a comfortable,
Cozy
TEA ROOM

WERDENBERG'S
Clothing and Furnishings
for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

Edgcomb's
Main Street Elmira, N. Y.

August Furniture Sale
in Old New Shop Rooms
Wilbur Cook Shoes
THE BOOTERY
121 LAKE STREET

The Temple Book Store
100 N. Broadway
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

GREEN LANTERN
TEA ROOM
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

JAMESTOWN
ABRAHAMSON-BIGHLOW CO.
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

WOOD & ANDERSON
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

'CANADA DRY'
Pule Ginger Ale
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

MAUSER'S GREENHOUSE
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

EUGENE B. CADWELL
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

KINMORE
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

WILGERS
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

PRINTING
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Savings Bank
Savings Bank

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

Long Island

DOUGLSTON
The Studio Dress Shop
at the home of MRS. YOUNG
403 Forest Drive Bay Side 5140
Douglaston, L. I. Open Evenings

GREAT NECK
For Good Fuel Oil
Call WELLS-OILS
Seven days a week and in an emergency
at night, write at your service.

John A. Wells-Oils, Inc.
Great Neck 2100, 2101, 2102
East Shore Rd., Great Neck, L. I.

NASSAU BOOTERY
Children's Feet Scientifically Fitted
Fine Footwear for Every Member of
the Family, Fitting the Narrow Heel
Our Specialty

HEMPSTEAD
Knickerbocker Oil Corp.
"Service Station That Serves"
GASOLINE STATIONS AT
Main & Jackson Sts., HEMPSTEAD
Main & Fulton Sts., FLEMINGHAM
Main & Main Sts., BALDWIN
Main & Main Sts., JERICHO
Main & Main Sts., PLAINFIELD
Main & Main Sts., WESTBURY

LOUIS
For Home-Made Ice Cream
and Candy
Our Sodas All Pure Fruit Flavors
LUNCHEONETTE
COURTEOUS SERVICE
51 Main St., Hempstead Phone 4937

MR. MARCEL
Formerly of Fine Scribe, Paris
Art Hair Dresser
Specialty in Permanent Waving
44 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Telephone 7243 Open-Evenings

Golden Rule Nash
Suit or Overcoat, \$23.50
WIDE TO MEASURE
DAVID R. MCCLURE
57 East Avenue Hempstead 21124
Call for Appointment, No Obligation

HUPMOBILE
DABE MOTORS, Inc.
SALES AND SERVICE
150 MAIN STREET
Telephone Hempstead 2115-2116

B. COHN
LADIES AND GENTS'
TAILOR
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing,
CAMEL AND GELIVER
58 Canton Ave. Hempstead 3540

JACKSON HEIGHTS
ROOSEVELT MEN'S SHOP
JACKSON THEATRE BLDG. 25 ST.
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
25% REDUCTION
ON ALL STANDARD MERCHANDISE
STRIKE HATS—OUT

LONG BEACH
OWEN'S
Boardswalk, Long Beach, Long Island
"The home of
Soft Water Taffy"
All Flavors
Fresh Daily
"PURE IS AN OIL IN BREEZE"

LYNBROOK
Chris
Schrattwieser
Back Motor Cars
257 Morris Road
LYNBROOK, N. Y.

MAJESTIC
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Gentle Cleaning and Dyeing
10 Morris Road, LYNBROOK, N. Y.
Phone 3524, 4335

Harry's Arch Preserver
Shoe Shoppe
LINDY SHOE STORE
100 N. Broadway
Savings Bank
Savings Bank
Savings Bank

MAJESTIC
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Gentle Cleaning and Dyeing
10 Morris Road, LYNBROOK, N. Y.
Phone 3524, 4335

MAJESTIC
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Gentle Cleaning and Dyeing
10 Morris Road, LYNBROOK, N. Y.
Phone 3524, 4335

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Gentle Cleaning and Dyeing
10 Morris Road, LYNBROOK, N. Y.
Phone 3524, 4335

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

MOUNT VERNON

The Kaplan
Markets
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

51 South Fourth Avenue
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

LIKNU
GROWS
Magic Clothes

FAIN
STORES
INC.

OAKLEY'S
27 South Fourth Avenue
Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers for
Men, Women and Children

YORK SHOE STORE
Agents for
STETSON SHOES
and MATRIX SHOES
First Street at 4th Avenue

Bills' Haberdashery
WM. BERNSTEIN, Prop.
Tel. Oa. 5883 16 West First St.

DE BELLI
HIT CLEANING
SHOE REPAIRING
31 E. THIRD ST.

WILLOW BROOK
MILK
and Its By-Products
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One Minute Biographies

Who? JOHN WYLLIFF.
Where? England.
When? Fourteenth century.

Wm. Tyndale: An English reformer,
translator of the Bible into the vernac-
ular of his day. He studied at
Balliol College, Oxford, and later oc-
cupied several small livings before the
Crown. In 1534, presented to him the
benefice of Lutterworth, with which
town in Leicestershire his name is
forever associated. Having
qualified as a doctor of theology, he
became royal chaplain and was even
sent on a mission to Bruges in the
attempts to settle one of those ab-
struse ecclesiastical disputes which
assumed such giant proportions five
or six hundred years ago.
From the start Wylliff held ex-
treme views on matters ecclesiastical;
hence he came necessarily into promi-
nence and was even involved in the
political controversies of John of
Gaunt and the anti-Lancastrians. A
powerful and a popular figure, his
powerful enemies hesitated to interfere
with him; for royalty had a habit of
stepping in to his defense.
Two hundred years before the Refor-
mation took place in Germany,
Wylliff had arrived at a position
which anticipated that of Martin
Luther. At first he strove to expose
certain abuses of the Roman Catholic
Church, but was led finally to ques-
tion certain of its institutions, not-
ably that of the monastic system
which he believed to be fundamen-
tally erroneous. He regarded reli-
gion as for the common people, not
as a mere system in the control of
the clergy. Hence he sent out itinerant
evangelists to carry the Word to the
unlettered people and he labored long
over his translation of the Bible from
the Vulgate into the English spoken
in his own day. He held Scriptural
authority to be higher than that of
any church or ritual. Though Wylliff
wrote many works in Latin, his clear
purpose was to reach the people in
their own language. He is looked
upon as one of the pioneers in the
writing of English prose, but chiefly
as one who prepared the soil to re-
ceive the seed of the Reformation.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material
in the Last Issue. They Are Answered
in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the oldest institution

of learning in the United States?—*News Sec-
tion* 20

2. To what continent is the potato

a native product?—*A Word a Day* 20

3. What fraction of the gas

consumed in the United States is natural gas?—*Odds
and Ends* 20

4. What is the recipe for suc-

cess as given by Christian Gauss, dean of Princeton?—*Editorial Note* 20

5. What country has published

three and a half times as many books as the United States in the same year?—*Book Page* 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Intermediate
We speak of "intermediate rank,"
or "intermediate terms," or "inter-
mediate place," and in each instance
are emphasizing the fact that the
thing comes between two extremes
or limits—is interposed.
It is a combination of the Latin
word "inter," meaning "between,"
and "medius," thus doubly stressing
the central position.
A thing may be intermediate in
spatial position, thus situated in the
middle place; or in serial order, as
of numbers; or in degree or rank, or
nature; or in function, intervening
between two persons or parties. In
this last use of the word it is akin
to "mediatorial," acting as one who
intercedes between two parties, espe-
cially for the purpose of effecting a
reconciliation.
There is a substantive form, inter-
mediate, which, although signify-
ing any person or thing intervening
in time, position or degree, is usually
applied to the term or member which
occupies the middle space in a long
series or succession. An intermediate
may also be a "mediator."
We accept the third syllable of in-
ter-me-di-ate. Sound each i as in
till, first e as in marker, second e as
in eye, o as in honest.
"The intermediate steps were taken
and the conclusion was deduced."

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: The statement
that a watermelon was eaten rather
startled us the other day when we
figured that we paid at the rate of
60 cents a gallon for the last one we
bought.

Boston Herald: Among the unheralded
benefits of the radio we ought not to
overlook the country-wide training it is
giving men in making a 10-minute ad-
dress in 10 minutes.

The Detrolter: In all this street-widen-
ing program, no one has yet tried to
widen the straight and narrow path.

A Quotation for Today

WHO never walks save where he sees
Men's tracks, makes no discoveries.
—J. G. HOLLAND

Odds and Ends

"Set"

Because the word "set" has so
many different meanings and exten-
sions of meaning, the new Oxford
Dictionary requires 30,000 words to
deal with it.

Chicago's Workers

Chicago, according to recent sta-
tistics, now has an army of 525,000
workers.

Rubber Tires

Although approximately 40 differ-
ent tire sizes are manufactured, 80
per cent of the sales are confined to
five sizes.

Rag Paper

Although rag paper is increasing in
use, it comprises only 3 per cent
of the paper now made in the United
States.

The Children's Corner

Rover Finds a Home

ROVER was, for a time, just
"dog number so-and-so!" For
some reason quite inconceiv-
able to his present "parents," his
former owner had given him up, and
there he was, tied in a cell at the
Animal Rescue League. When his
present young mistress was hesitat-
ing about just which dog she would

person who traveled so much should
have a "week-end case," so she made
one for Rover out of a small case of
her own. In it she put his com, and
brushes and fastened it to his collar.
For a while, he used to carry it every
time he went visiting.

One Saturday during the winter
there was no week-end trip. Rover
gave no indication that he missed it,
but the next Saturday morning, when
on his long walk with his mistress,
he disappeared. He was not to be
found all day. Later, just before train
time, the station master telephoned
that Rover had been waiting on the
platform for several hours. He did
not intend to be deprived of his trip
again!

Everyone in town loves Rover.
When he is out walking, little chil-
dren reach up to pat him and lip,
"Wover! Here's Wover!" or grasp
at his white shirt-front.

When Rover first came to his pre-
sent home, two half-grown kittens,
named "Taffy" and "Little Billee,"
lived there. Rover seemed to consider
it beneath his dignity to pay any at-
tention to them. Then one day his
mistress heard a loud barking, and
rushing to the back yard, found
Rover guarding the steps against an
intruding dog, while the two kittens
crouched behind him.

"Little Billee" was a very timid
kitten, and did not make friends as
easily as "Taffy," yet he grew to
love Rover devotedly. When Rover
would come in covered with snow
or rain, "Little Billee" would spend
hours trying to lick him clean with
his tiny pink tongue. Then when he
got tired, he would curl up on Rover's
soft coat, and purr, and keep stretch-
ing out his little claws in that queer
fashion cats have when they are
very happy. Even though the sharp
claws sometimes reached
through his heavy coat, Rover never
seemed to object, and he was always
careful not to disturb "Little Billee,"
once the kitten had fallen asleep.

Rover, the Dog That Goes Traveling
Alone

take, Rover stretched out one of his
great white paws and rested it upon
her arm.

It was then he became Rover,
named after a former much-loved
companion. His mistress bought him
a muzzle, to comply with train regu-
lations, and he was installed in the
baggage car. This ride to his new
home, however, was the last one he
took in such an undignified man-
ner.

At the end of the journey he was
lovingly received by his new fam-
ily, and now his mistress takes him
on long walks in the country, or
about the rocky shore, every day, and
his curly golden coat is brushed and
brushed until it shines.

His summers are always spent at
a camp on the seashore. When the
camp is closed in winter, his master
continues to go there every week-
end, and often Rover goes alone in
the train to meet him. His mistress
takes him to the station, and he
barks joyfully when his particular
train approaches. As the trainmen
all know and love him, he is allowed

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Ten Years of Progress Under the Weimar Constitution

ON AUGUST 11 the Constitution of the German Reich will have been in effect for ten years. The anniversary is of extraordinary significance. A decade is a relatively short period in the history of constitutions, but the test of the framework of government of the German Republic has been unusually severe. The Constitution which was promulgated was genuinely democratic. A Reichstag, elected by universal suffrage and proportional representation; responsibility of ministries to the Reichstag; lessening of the powers of the upper chamber; the initiative and referendum; provision for the recall of the President; elaborate guarantees of rights to individuals and families—these were the principal features of the document which was formulated at Weimar. "A Republic without Republicans," was the taunt which was made, as it had been a half century before when the French Republic was established. But the Constitution has nevertheless thus far, in the opinion of many, abundantly proved its worth.

The setting up of the Republic took place under extraordinary difficulties. Provisional, extralegal governments were in power in the Reich and the states. A National Assembly was elected. It and the governments were assailed, both from the Left and the Right, and these double attacks continued after the Constitution was adopted. Perhaps the division of the attacking forces strengthened the defense. Perhaps the fact that the republican Constitution was anathema, both to those who wished a dictatorship of the proletariat and to those who wished a restoration of the old régime, enabled it to weather the storm so successfully. Whatever the causes, however, the effect is clear.

While the provisions of the Constitution were being debated, the Treaty of Versailles was being framed. The severe terms which victors imposed on vanquished made it difficult to find a cabinet combination which would accept responsibility for the fixing of Germany's signature. The National Assembly continued to sit because it was thought that a Reichstag election would show too much of a swing from the Social Democrats and toward the Right. Ebert, the provisional President, continued under the Constitution because it was thought unwise to risk a popular election. Communists and reactionaries were active. Forecasts were frequently made that the republican régime could not last.

The Reichstag chosen in June, 1920, was much more to the Right than had been the Constituent Assembly. Cabinet succeeded cabinet. Reparations could not be paid and the Ruhr was occupied. By June, 1923, the mark was 150,000 to the dollar; by July 30, 1,000,000, and by November 4, 2,000,000,000. Fiscal rehabilitation slowly followed. The Dawes plan proposed a method of dealing with reparations. But stable cabinets seemed impossible. The new Reichstag elected in May, 1924, was so subdivided into parties that a majority was difficult to form. New elections held in December did not materially change the composition of the Reichstag. The election of von Hindenburg as President of the Reich, however, was of enormous importance. Hailed at first as evidencing a popular desire to abandon the Republic, the election has in fact been a decisive bulwark of the republican régime. The President has been the most constitutional of constitutional executives. If Dr. Hugo Preuss was the principal architect of the Weimar Constitution, President von Hindenburg has been its most effective foundation.

Stable cabinets still seem difficult for Germany to secure. Sixteen ministries since the armistice show a rapid turnover in office. The instability, however, is more apparent than real. Dr. Stresemann, for example, has been Foreign Secretary for six years. The same statesmen reappear time after time in different posts. Administration continues through the permanent civil service, which does not change. Discussion takes place in respect of certain changes in the Constitution, but the framework in its essentials is accepted by all parties in the Reich. Only details are likely to be modified. Under the Weimar Constitution, Germany has come through the difficult period of post-war reconstruction. She has liquidated and revalorized her currency and debts. She has made her industry prosperous. She has been readmitted to the family of nations. The tenth anniversary of the Weimar Constitution, therefore, is an event of no mean significance.

Defining Freedom of the Press

THE Supreme Court of Minnesota, in a recent opinion which should interest newspaper readers, states clearly the difference between liberty and license of the press. The opinion upholds a statute providing that any person who publishes regularly or customarily a malicious, scandalous and defamatory newspaper is guilty of a nuisance.

At least one vigorous protest against the law has been heard outside the State, but most of the newspapers in Minnesota seem undisturbed by the new statute.

Publishers who recognize the problem of eliminating the scandalmonger from journalism may be divided into three groups: Those who oppose any additional restraints, legal or professional; those who prefer to let newspaper men themselves remove the difficulty; and those

who are willing to sponsor more rigid professional rulings, or, if necessary, new laws directed against the offenders.

Editors have argued convincingly that malpractices by a few papers tend to undermine public confidence in the press as a whole. Mindful of the long struggle by which the press gained its liberty, however, publishers usually look with misgivings on any proposal which may be interpreted as a censorship. The Minnesota court's decision attempts to set at rest any such apprehensions about the state law in question. It says in part:

... The constitutional protection (for the press) meant the abolition of censorship, and that governmental permission or license was not to be required; and, indeed, our (State) Constitution, like the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, effectually struck down the ancient system or method of fettering the press by a licensor and gave the individual freedom to act—but to act properly or within legal rules of propriety. ... In Minnesota no agency can hush the sincere and honest voice of the press, but our Constitution was never intended to protect malice, scandal and defamation when untrue or published with bad motives or without justifiable ends. It is a shield for the honest, careful and conscientious press. ... He who uses the press is responsible for its abuse. ... A business that depends largely for its success upon malice, scandal and defamation can be of no real service to society.

The Minnesota statute raises a question which is pertinent in other states. Naturally, publishers prefer to regulate their own affairs. The court's decision should impress upon them, therefore, the need to work, within their societies and with their publications, for high professional standards. Such efforts might obviate the necessity for new laws elsewhere.

Inseparable Companions

FEW persons in official circles or in private life are better qualified than Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition cases, to appraise the influence still being exerted by the outlawed liquor trade in the councils of state and national politicians. In an article recently published under her name, Mrs. Willebrandt declares that liquor and politics are inseparable. The combination is not a new one, as she correctly observes. It existed, as she says, long before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. "Politics," she insists, "from the county court house and the city hall to the national capital and the White House in Washington, have been most responsible for the failures of prohibition enforcement."

Mrs. Willebrandt views the broad problem of law enforcement sanely and comprehensively. She would be glad to see the prohibition law observed voluntarily by all the American people. But so long as there is a partial failure to observe the law there will remain, necessarily, the need of its enforcement. One imagines that so far as the problem of prohibition of the liquor traffic is concerned Mrs. Willebrandt does not regard the task of the commission appointed by President Hoover and headed by George W. Wickersham as particularly difficult or arduous. She claims to have discovered what must be accepted as a patent fact. It is that while there are those in large numbers who are unfriendly to prohibition, anything approaching voluntary obedience is not now to be expected. "Consequently," says Mrs. Willebrandt, "enforcement is the necessary approach at this time."

But it is in even measurably enforcing the law that political influences interfere today, just as in the days before national prohibition when regulation of the traffic was attempted by states and cities under the domination of distillery and brewery influences. Then, as now, no law was sacred in the eyes of the political boss who rendered allegiance to the liquor barons. Then, as now, ways were found to circumvent and defy all reasonable local statutes and ordinances.

A half century of educational work was necessary to arouse the American people to a realization of the necessity of throwing off the bondage under which they had remained voluntarily. How long will this same people suffer themselves to be misled by the belief that they are impotent when they seek to enforce, by effective means, a law which they have deliberately adopted?

The British Water Supply

THIS year's drought in Great Britain lasted longer than any since 1866; and it is a remarkable tribute to the excellence of the country's normal water supply that even its long continuance did not give rise to any undue anxiety, though economy in the use of water for nonessential purposes was naturally urged by the responsible authorities. The spell of abnormally dry weather began in December, a particularly unfortunate date from the national point of view, because it is on the winter rainfall, percolating through the ground and replenishing the springs and rivers, that the country chiefly depends for its water supplies. Thereafter for several months there was no sign of a radical meteorological change, March achieving the distinction of having the greatest rainfall deficiency ever recorded in England and Wales.

It is difficult to generalize about the situation, since the rainfall has varied greatly in different parts of the country. In the north of Scotland, the north and midlands of England, in Kent and in northwestern Ireland, for instance, it has been less than half the normal; while in Waterford, on the other hand, it has been 119 per cent of the average. But one thing has clearly emerged from the situation, namely, the need for greater co-ordination among the various water-supplying organizations that satisfy the country's wants. Some co-ordination does even now exist, and Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow and other large towns have been selling several million gallons of water daily. But the Barnsley Corporation is undoubtedly right in urging that the work of correlation should be speeded up. It is at least curious that at a time when Pontefract, for example, was actually increasing its daily supply of water the inhabitants of neighboring villages should have been fetching water by train from outside sources at a price of a penny a bucket.

In the London Telegraph the interesting suggestion was made that sea water should be distilled. The navy distills its own water, and the requirements of Aden are satisfied in the same way. But this method, which might have

been resorted to if the situation had become really serious, has seemed too expensive, because of the enormous quantities of fuel it would call for.

A wise conservation of what water there has been available has proved all that was necessary. There is considerable scope for such conservation. If the inhabitants of Sunderland use only twenty gallons per head each day, why should the inhabitants of Manchester use thirty-six, of Stirling sixty-three, and of Doune 125? The extra use of these latter cities cannot be entirely ascribed to greater cleanliness, and to a higher proportion of motorcar owners and amateur photographers.

There are scores of ways in which the employment of water can be economized without causing much inconvenience, and it behooves thoughtful citizens in time of need to take full advantage of them.

"Blessed Are the Merciful"

THAT the end justifies the means is a statement which has been often made by persons claiming that as they are seeking some extremely important result their employment of methods which otherwise might be criticized. The validity of such a viewpoint has as often been questioned.

Vivisection has long been a subject of controversy between those who maintain that the alleged discoveries resulting therefrom have warranted the experiments undertaken, no matter what these may have been, and those who can see no possible justification therefor.

It is not the place here to discuss the things that have been done in vivisectional experiments; nor is it the place here to do more than merely touch upon the fact, increasingly recognized, that continued interest in and application to such activities oftentimes results in the production of a callousness of character and disposition on the part of the operator.

It is well to call attention to the fact that a bill is soon to be presented to the Congress of the United States having for its purpose the forbidding of the practice of vivisection within the confines of the District of Columbia. That this bill will meet with strong opposition from the technical advocates of vivisection is undoubted; but that its passage would encourage similar legislation in other sections of the United States is equally certain. Many of the methods used by experimenters upon living creatures have been described times without number, so that there is no excuse for anyone pleading ignorance concerning them.

There is abundant reason why the American public that is opposed to vivisection should make its support of the bill in question vocal, by petition and otherwise, in a manner that will cause the members of Congress to know that the measure is one that is approved by vast numbers of the rank and file of Americans in every state in the Union.

The Jingling Advertiser

THE ingenious editor of the Webster Journal out in South Dakota is enjoying the happy adventure of putting the day's news into rhyming captions. Instead of blunt prose and shouting headlines, he juggles the types so that they tell the story in poetic meter, a device which lends a note of gaiety to happenings otherwise drab. Probably some of the Journal subscribers now lustily sing the news, rather than merely scan it.

The practice of the Webster head writer may lead to the recovery of a lost art. The ancient world had its joyous minnesingers and troubadours who declaimed the legends and happenings of the time in flowing stanzas. The Middle Ages produced the traveling ballad maker who put an inn audience into a genial glow by his rollicking verse.

And then came more practical days to send the poetic muse into retirement, until for some years now stolid prose has stalked through newspaper columns. If the Webster editor's suggestion is at all worth heeding, editors might now be set to music, so that a dissertation on the tariff captures the swing of a sailor's hornpipe. For instance:

RAISE THE TAX ON HIDES AND BEEF,
AND BRING THE FARMER SWEET RELIEF.

But present-day advertisements probably need the poet's assistance more than any other part of the paper. Instead of the old stereotyped announcement, a rhymeful haberdasher might proclaim:

BUY YOUR TIES OF CHARLEY BURR!
DOTS AND STRIPES, A DOLLAR PER.

Another merchant might readily win the ear and bank notes of women buyers with such lyrical invitation as this:

BAXTER'S BEADS ARE MIGHTY NIFTY,
HAVE A LOOK—A DOLLAR FIFTY.

Once this idea begins to spread, and every newspaper "ad" climbs into the musical rocking-chair, all the wise advertiser has to do is to engage the services of some first-class poet. Effusions on sunsets and sighing zephyrs seldom ring the cash register today, but rippling rhymes extolling the delicious flavor of Polly's Doughnuts, ah, that is poetry certain to pay large dividends.

Editorial Notes

Removal of the tracks in Marlboro, Mass., of what is credited with being the second electric street railway in the United States reminds one how transportation has progressed in the last thirty years, and also that when airplanes are succeeded by great ships driven by rays from a centrally controlled station there will be no rails to uproot.

A news story relates that in the last nine months 3,000,000 copies of the Bible have been printed in Chinese, with no falling off in demand. Confirmation is found in a recent statement of Mrs. William Hurrey, a feminist leader of China, that the Bible is a "best seller" among the women of her country.

Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner of New York, in indicating that he would welcome the time when crime news could be kept out of the papers, is no longer a voice crying in the wilderness, but, rather, a dominant note in a growing chorus.

Machines and the Professional Man

By LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH
Writer and Professor of English, Drake University

FOR a long time now it has been the special privilege of the factory worker to protest that the machine has robbed him of some portion of his birthright. It has made him a slave to a narrow routine of toil, as his indictment goes. It has been a drag on his initiating faculties. It has herded him with hundreds of his kind and held them all together under a capitalistic master. It has driven him into labor unions and the conclaves of Socialism. It has made him the exploited victim of a new caste system, with the money barons more and more holding the power of industry and the state both in their hands.

The complaint has been one to arouse sympathy, and yet it has been impossible for me not to be on the side of the machine. It has turned one pair of hands into a thousand. It has multiplied the productive capabilities of our human kind at an incalculable rate. It has made possible for the common man the enjoyment of luxuries of which even fifty years ago he could not have entertained the slightest expectation. It has lessened greatly the working hours during which he earns those luxuries and given him time to enjoy them.

This last gain, the gain of leisure by which he may escape from some of the burdens of life and employ his faculties as he will, seems now to have become another ground for accusation. The charge is that the machine is robbing men of work. As a matter of readjustment, every labor-saving invention has robbed men of work. For a century and a half now the laboring man has had that indictment to present. It has recently taken a new form. In the first place the machine displaced some few men who, in a general sense, found other occupations. The new indictment charges that the machine contributes to a wide and irremediable unemployment. It does not stop with helping man in his work. It does his work for him. It produces food, radios, automobiles, furniture, electric lighting, and yet it leaves him hungry and unclothed. Something, it appears, must be done to lessen or restrict the power of the machine to turn raw material into usable things.

The logic of this position seems not wholly indefensible. Then, as a laboring man in the professional class, I have a question to ask: What has the machine done for the professional—for the doctor, for the preacher, for the lawyer, for the college and university professor? The answer is somewhat interesting. Indirectly it has done a great deal. Directly it has done nothing. The professional man has his share in the general increase of necessities, conveniences, and luxuries in the world. That is his indirect gain. Directly, the machine has taken no burden from his shoulders. He remains an individual worker maintaining direct contact with his job.

The position in which the physician finds himself, for instance, is an easy illustration in point. The machine is for him only an extension of his own eyes and ears and fingers. It cannot be left to do anything by itself. It does not parallel the productive energies of the user as the power loom in the factory multiplies the energies of the one who watches it. It cannot form a judgment.

The preacher is not in quite the same situation as the physician. The radio has, indeed, made it possible for him to address a vast number of persons at once. If he is only a pulpiteer, the machine has contributed incalculably to his efficiency. If, however, the clergyman's office is conceived of as essentially that of the pastor of a flock, he no less than the physician has an individual work to do. His relation with the members of his congregation is a personal relation. He cannot turn over to a machine the business of giving counsel, consolation, or courage. He cannot

not in any case make the machine think his sermons or addresses. They should come out of the hot fire of his own contact with life, and they should bear upon them the marks of the hammering of his own convictions. They cannot even seem to be machine made and achieve their proper and purposed end.

Just as every personal problem about which a clergyman or a physician may be asked to give advice is peculiar to itself, so every case at law is in some respect or respects unlike any other case. There is no machine upon which the lawyer can call for help, unless it is the typewriter following up a record on the dictaphone. These are instruments of an individual character. They are not machines for mass production. The lawyer must go into the details of each case brought before him by a client as fully and as carefully as if machines were nonexistent. He has no means of multiplying his decisions and spreading them out for the use of hundreds or thousands of clients after the fashion of the operator of a knitting machine in a hosiery mill. He can serve those who bring their difficulties to him only as units dealt with one at a time.

Perhaps the radio, again, is of some use to the college and university professor. What he gains by it, however, he loses. If he is satisfied with being only a voice conveying information, he accepts for himself a status lower than he would have held as his right two or three generations ago. There was a time when Mark Hopkins on one end of a log with a young man hopping up on the other and aspiring toward his preceptor's stature was accounted a college or the equivalent of one. Probably in the understanding of most cultivated men the idea still persists that a college education in the better sense should be the result of the play of fine intellects upon developing minds in close contact of some sort. When that result is realized it is an individual matter. Mass production is impossible. The machine is useless.

Despite the fact that the invention and development of the machines and devices that distinguish our industrial civilization are largely the work of professional minds, the professional is not the chief beneficiary in their expansion of our human resources. Whether that good fortune goes to the laboring man or to the organizer of labor may reasonably be debated between the two. The real victim is the man who can neither watch the machine do his own immediate work for him during a steadily shortening working day nor employ a large body of other men to engage in the supervision of machines for him for his profit.

Professional men are not becoming millionaires. They are not even dreaming of that contingency except as the result of some eventuality outside their professional labors. It is their business more than it is the business of anyone else to carry civilization on. It may well be a happy day when some prophet rises among them to show them how to make civilization carry them on also. As it is, their reward is chiefly in honor. To receive respect in token of achievement is a happy thing, but in the present American situation respect is given almost more to the possessor of material substance than to the possessor of mentality.

Something needs to be done about it. There is no occasion for increasing the number of doctors, preachers, lawyers, and college professors. It is rather to be considered whether the output should not be restricted, as we might consider whether it would not be wise if the acreage planted to wheat or corn were restricted. Certainly with the colleges and professional schools piling up more and more diplomas for some day near the first of June each year, something should be done to give the professional man his share of the usufruct of toil in our machine age.

Notes From Geneva

TOURISTS traveling in Switzerland will be interested to know that Lugano, on the lake of that name, has constructed a new bathing beach of the most up-to-date kind on the bay of Cassarate, between Lugano and Castagnola. There are 260 bathing cabins in all, equipped with shower baths and a fine central building which contains a comfortable tea room with cozy seats under miniature palm trees. For those who like dancing there is a floor in the open, and one of the features of this bathing establishment is the excellent illumination which is provided at night for bathers who like to take a plunge after dark, when they can swim out to a raft lit by electric lights. In front of the central entrance to the baths are playing fields for football, hockey and tennis. There are also golf links near the beach.

A students' aid society has been founded in Zurich to assist young people to go to the university and the Federal Technical High School of that city. The idea is to construct a residential home for students that will give them board and lodging at a more reasonable price than they would otherwise have to pay. In fact the aim of the society is to help students who could not otherwise afford the expense of taking their course of studies in Zurich. The estimated cost of this building is 650,000 francs, of which 100,000 francs has been collected by the students' society of the Federal Technical High School. Another 200,000 francs has been presented by industrial firms and banks, while the Swiss Government has also granted 100,000 francs, the city of Zurich adding another 50,000 francs. The Federal Technical High School in Zurich is known as one of the best of its kind in Europe, the graduates of the engineering department being particularly appreciated by employers.

The 305 Alpine Club huts for mountain climbers in Switzerland, belonging to the Swiss Alpine Club, were visited in 1928 by 68,325 tourists, of whom 23,016 were members of the club. The most popular of the huts is that known as the Béal hut, which lies at the foot of the Bernina peak, in the Canton Grisons. It is the largest shelter of its kind in Switzerland, containing sleeping accommodation for sixty persons. The highest shelter is the refuge Solvay, which stands at an altitude of 4000 meters on a spur of the Matterhorn, with room for twelve people. The newest hut is that known as the Basodino hut in the Tessin. Since its erection in July, 1928, it has given shelter to 284 tourists who used it mainly for the purpose of ski running.

Those who like hunting for castles in Switzerland should make a point of visiting the Castle of Sargans, in the Canton of St. Gall. Standing on a rocky hill, it was built in the twelfth century by the family of Montfort, and in the fifteenth century was purchased by a group of Swiss cantons, whose coats of arms may still be seen painted on the castle gate. But maybe because it was a case of too many cooks spoiling the broth, the castle was allowed to fall into decay until thirty years ago, when the town of Sargans bought it and restored it to its former beauty. Like the castle at Gruyère, which no tourist should miss, the Château de Sargans contains a number of old rooms in the style of the fifteenth century, the best of which is, perhaps, the ancient kitchen, although the big knights' hall with coats of arms and escutcheons is more admired by most people. The rooms have been furnished in medieval fashion and give a good picture of the life of that time.

A new air station has been opened in Berne for the lines Lausanne-Berne-Zurich and Berne-Bienne-Basel, the first line being run by the Ad Astra company of Zurich, and the second by the Alpar Air Traffic Company of Berne. As the air station is on the Belmoos, a place on the outskirts of Berne, a regular motorcar service is run in connection with it from that city. The single fare for the Berne-Bienne-Basel line is thirty francs, the return fare is fifty francs, while one may travel by air from Berne to Zurich for twenty-five francs, the return fare

being also fifty francs. The Alpar company has bought two different types of airplanes for its service, a Fokker machine with five seats and a two-seater.

The committee of the Saffa—the Swiss Women's Exhibition of 1928—have held their last meeting in Berne, and their report showed a net profit from the exhibition of 602,230 francs, which the Bernese authorities decided not to tax. The chief items in the balance sheet were: 1,000,000 francs for entrance fees, 385,964 francs from the different catering establishments, 215,529 francs from the sale of tickets, 165,025 francs from the rents paid by exhibitors, and 46,777 francs from the sale of catalogues, guides and cards. The principal expenses were the construction of the exhibition building, which totaled 1,393,529 francs, other costs amounting to 410,495 francs. The profits were divided between the Swiss Industrial Women's Association, the Bernese Women's Society, the Swiss Women's Association for Relief Work, the Swiss Catholic Women's League and certain other organizations. The exhibition, which lasted a fortnight, was visited by nearly 1,000,000 people.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judgment of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

To Outlaw Anglo-American War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
It took Britain 150 years to outlaw war between England and Scotland: the two countries first shared a king, and after 100 years of that experiment decided on a joint Parliament, which ultimately made an Anglo-Scottish war impossible. Both countries ceased to be independent, and Scottish votes have just made a Scotsman Prime Minister of Britain instead of an Englishman—a change accepted without a murmur.

To arbitrate every conceivable Anglo-American dispute, as the Alabama question was arbitrated at Geneva sixty years ago, means a serious constitutional change for both of our great democracies.

Both countries claim power to enforce national policy by imposing involuntary military service. Every citizen must, therefore, consider his attitude toward this problem. The early Christians took no part in the defense of Jerusalem against Titus, and when Hadrian built a temple to Jupiter where the Jewish temple had stood, Christians suffered severe persecution by the Jews rather than join their war against Rome.

The duty of Christians was considered during the Crusades. Feudal landlords demanded military service as part payment of rent, and private wars between feudal barons became an organized trade.

The Pope handed over England to William the Conqueror in payment of military services, and the Crusades were recommended as a method of diverting the work of professional soldiers from local wars "to the service of God" in a distant land.

The Orthodox Christian Church, which made no claim to temporal power, rejected the papal policy of extending influence in Asia by force. But the Crusading war spirit made it as difficult for a youth to refuse the papal badge as it was for our boys to refuse the call in 1914-1918.

The Crusades proved an abject failure. The vast war revenues collected by the Papacy undermined the church's spiritual influence. The small wars gave place to great wars, like that between England and France. Eastern and western Christendom became permanently divided in faith and government, and the pacifism of the early Christians only emerged through Huss, the Waldensians and the Quakers. Wesley's friend, John Nelson, when recruited for the king's army, promised to do any duty except killing an enemy, and had to be discharged in consequence.

Has not the time come for Englishmen and Americans to consider if our military authorities should retain their present right to call us up for mutual destruction? We might at least empower an Anglo-American peace commission to stop involuntary drafting for six months while the commissioners are hunting for a modus vivendi. It would, I think, be interesting to know the views of your American readers on this problem. R. C. HAWKINSON, London, E. C. Eng.